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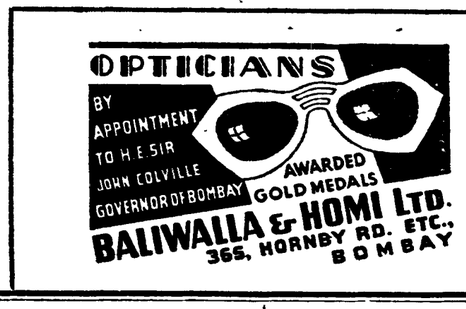

'V-Bomb' Menace Spreads To Northern England

BERLIN CLAIMS MANCHESTER AS TARGET: LAUNCHING SITES MYSTERY

LONDON, December 24.

Reuter's Air Correspondent learns that several people were killed and others injured, when the first V-bombs fell on a residential district in Northern England. One of the bombs exploded in a field on the borders of a town causing superficial damage. The Germans say the area of attack was Manchester.

If the bombs were coming from Holland, the distance to Manchester is 450 miles, though it is possible that the Germans are using the familiar pick-a-back planes carrying bombs.

Recently, there have been reports of 'V-bombs' and air torpedoes passing across Sweden which suggests that the Germans are experimenting with precision shooting from great distances. One theory suggested is that the missiles came from a plateau in the Norwegian mountains.

AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 24: During the period from dawn yesterday up to 7 a. m. today there has been German air activity directed against northern and southern England, says the Air Ministry. Damage and casualties have been reported.

Reuter adds this is the first time the phrase "Northern England" has been used since official statements about air activity have been issued in their present form. "Southern England" has been usually assumed to refer to the part of the country south of the imaginary line from the Bristol Channel to the Wash.

R. A. F. ATTACK ON TRIER

LONDON, Dec. 24: When R. A. F. Lancasters attacked Trier yesterday, markets were accurately placed and the target area soon became covered with dense cloud, dust and smoke from bursting bombs, states the Air Ministry. Other Lancasters attacked targets in Rhineland.

The garrison and railway town of Trier and other targets in Rhineland were attacked by R.A.F. bombers escorted by fighters this afternoon, it is officially stated.

Nearly 100 R.A.F. Mosquitos, many of them carrying 4,000 pound bombs last night attacked a railway target a few miles north-east of Bonn and another east of Coblenz, it is officially stated. The targets were on the main route from Central Germany to the area of German counter-offensive in Ardennes.—Reuter.

BRITAIN LAUNCHES LARGEST CAPITAL SHIP

LONDON, Dec. 24: The German News Agency naval correspondent said today: "Britain's new battleship launched in secret a few weeks ago is named "Vanguard" and is the world's largest capital ship. It has a displacement of over 45,000 tons and is armed with nine sixteen-inch guns. The ship will not be completed before 1946."—Reuter.

Two 'E' Boats Sunk

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Admiralty communique states "strong forces of German (E) boats which attempted to operate on an Allied convoy route off the mouth of the Scheldt during the night of December 22-23 were routed by His Majesty's ships and light coastal forces. Preliminary reports indicate that during a series of fierce gun actions, at least two E boats were sunk, two probably sunk and five others badly damaged.—Reuter.

American Professor For India

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 23: The Watumull Foundation of Honolulu, Hawaii and Los Angeles announces the appointment of Prof. Merle Curtis of the University of Wisconsin as its first Visiting Professor to leading Universities in India. Arrangements are being made with the state department for Prof. Curtis to go to India some time in the middle of 1945. His special field of interest on which he will lecture in India will be American history, culture and civilization.—Reuter.

THE
Bombay Chronicle
WISHES ALL ITS
CHRISTIAN READERS
A
MERRY CHRISTMAS

ALLIED PROGRESS NORTH OF FAENZA

Army: Canadian troops of the Eighth Army made further progress on both flanks of their positions on the river Senio. Opposition was particularly strong near Rossetta. Advance between the rivers Lamone and Senio north of Faenza continues against stubborn resistance. Further west, Mount Dellavolpe has been occupied and an enemy counter-attack thrown back.

Advanced Allied Hq. Mediterranean, Dec. 24: Today's Allied 'communique' states that effective gunfire support continues to be given to the right flank of the Allied Army in the neighbourhood of the Franco-Italian frontier.

Successful bombardments have been carried out against enemy batteries and troop concentrations as well as upon motor transport, a railway station and bridges.

United States' destroyers "Hughes", "Niblack" and "Wolsey" were all in action together with the French cruiser "Jeanne d'Arc." The French destroyer "Lalcyon" gave good service during the same period. The French patrol vessel "Cimeterre" sank a human torpedo off Vellefranche while another was tossed up on the beach nearby. In this same area a number of floating mines have been disposed of.

SURAT TEACHERS ON FAST WANT INQUIRY

SURAT, Dec. 24.

A plea to appoint a committee to enquire into the grievances of primary school teachers was made by Mr. Ardeshir Talati, President of the Primary Teachers' Association, at a meeting this evening of the teachers who are on a fast.

Mr. Chhotubhai Vakil, Chairman of the School Board who was present at the meeting, said he was pressing the municipal authorities for an early and sympathetic consideration of dearness allowance. He appealed to the teachers to end the fast.

The President of the Surat Municipality appealed to the teachers to give up the fast and wait till the question was finally decided by the Municipal authorities.

Mr. Ishwarlal Gulabbhai Desai President of the District Congress Committee, addressing the gathering expressed his sympathy with the teachers.

Four hundred and twenty-five teachers including 125 ladies are fasting.—A. P. and U. P.

A committee to investigate the food situation in Baroda State with Mr. V. S. Mahajani as Chairman has been appointed by the Maharaja. The Committee will submit its report to the Maharaja within a month.

ELAS Overrun Epirus

Edes Forces Suffer Heavy Casualties

ATHENS, Dec. 24: Between fifteen and twenty thousand Elas troops completely over-ran the territory in Epirus belonging to rightwing Edes forces of General Zervas.

According to latest reports, General Zervas has evacuated Yannina and has withdrawn with the remainder of his men into the town of Preveza. Reports indicate that Edes forces suffered heavy casualties and were further weakened by massive desertions. No British help is being sent to General Zervas. British troops have now cleared almost half of Athens. Elas resistance has almost completely ceased in the southern half of the capital, but they are still strongly holding the northern districts. Fiercest fighting continued yesterday in Piraeus, where Elas are strongly holding on to a refrigerator plant.

ELAS' TERMS FOR DISARMAMENT

ATHENS, Dec. 24.

The reply of the ELAS Central Committee to General Scobie issued this morning insists on withdrawal of the Greek Mountain Brigade and Greek units recently brought from Egypt to a distance outside Athens", and suggests Syros or another of the Cyclades islands, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

The reply also insists on disarmament and confinement without exception of all officers and men of the former Rallis security battalions, declaring that "these are matters requiring fuller verification and execution."

The reply accepts by implication disarmament of ELAS supporters in the Athens-Piraeus area. It states: "The supporters of ELAS in Athens and Piraues will self-evidently, on general agreement being reached, cease their resistance simultaneously with removal of our remaining units from Athens and Piraeus. We accept disarmament of those supporters of ELAS. It is equally self-evident this will take place simultaneously with that of the supporters of the opposite party."

SURRENDER ONLY TO A GREEK GOVT.

"It is in any case a matter of principle that surrender of arms by Greek citizens can be made only to a Greek Government."

Stating that General Scobie's reference to Field Marshal Alexander constitutes "intervention in the internal affairs of Greece", the reply says: "The Greek people is master of its own country and it is essential that there should exist a Government of really free and independent state and that this Government in execution of the manifest wish of the people should make the people's democratic liberties revered by all. It should rid the State machinery as early as possible of all those elements which collaborated with the enemy, should enforce legal sanctions against those shown to be unworthy of their country, should form a regular national army, all volunteer forces including the Mountain Brigade and the Sacred Battalion being disbanded. It should guide the country as soon as possible into free elections where the Greek people might make manifest what form of Government and what Government it wishes. All this must be effected by a Greek Government.

Referring to the Caserta agreement the reply states: "Do not consider that agreement can alter facts or justify bloodstained intervention which British forces have undertaken against the Greek people."—Reuter.

No Christmas Truce In Athens

LONDON, Dec. 24: The Moscow Radio announced tonight (Sunday) that a provisional Hungarian Government has been formed with Colonel General Bela Miklos as Prime Minister.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, Athens, Sunday: All hopes of a Christmas truce in Athens has now vanished. Elas reply to General Sir Ronald Scobie, British Commander, is still under consider, but it is unlikely that a British answer can be given before tomorrow at the earliest.

Although Elas reply agrees to the laying down of arms by the party's supporters in Athens only on certain conditions, it is thought that the document will provide a basis for negotiations. At a later stage these may take the form of a conference of all Greek political leaders. In the meantime the question of regency has slipped into the background.—Reuter.

Savarkar On "Brighter Future For Hindus"

BILASPUR, Dec. 24.

Inaugurating the 26th session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, outgoing President of the Mahasabha, said that he was opening not merely the session of the Mahasabha but the hearts of Hindus. He added that he was gratified that at least one crore out of thirty crores understood the insults flung at the injuries inflicted on them by other communities and were, at all times thinking of how to counteract these attacks. He declared that even if there were one crore of Hindus who did not fight shy of declaring that they were Hindus, there was a brighter future for Hindus.—United Press.

First Army Situation Improves

3,000 Planes Raid Nazi Communications

S.H.A.E.F., (Paris), Dec. 24.

With another good day for air activity, the First Army front situation has taken a decided turn for the better, writes Reuter's special correspondent. Allied forces from the north and south are exerting considerable pressure on the German flanks. The western thrust has been stopped for the time being.

Air Support For U. S. Land Forces

The greatest force of heavy bombers ever flown on a single mission by any air force—more than 2,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Eighth Air Force—today attacked communications and supply centres just opposite the bulge driven into the United States lines by the Germans, a number of Luftwaffe aerodromes in the Frankfurt area and other military installations in Western Germany. It is officially stated that more than 900 Mustangs and Thunderbolts of the Eighth Air Force escorted the bombers.

S.H.A.E.F. communique says:

"There have been no substantial changes in the Allied positions in the Monschau sector. In the area northeast of Marche enemy forces have cut the road north-east of Hotten. The town of Hotten remains in our hands. But there is considerable resistance south of the road between Hotten and Sov, three miles to the north-east.

"Farther south enemy forces have reached Morhett six miles south-west of Bastogne." In the area north of Mersch our troops have made gains on the southern flank of the enemy penetrations.

The German 'communique' today said: "In Central Luxembourg the enemy yesterday launched powerful relief attacks from the south which, however, were halted after some slight gains of grounds.

Recapture Of St. Vith And Stavelot

SHAEF, (Paris), Dec. 23: (From Reuter's special correspondent—Saturday night): Allies on the southern flank of the Germans advanced several miles north of the Luxembourg-Arlon sector and were in contact with Germans at Middag on Friday, it is officially stated.

The Germans have reached Libramont, 15 miles south-west of Bastogne. North-west of Bastogne, a German armoured column has reached Marche and cut the Marche-Hotten Road. The Germans have recaptured St. Vith and Stavelot.

No Arms For Belgian Civilians

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25.

At the request of the Allied High Command the Belgian Government has again enforced ban on the use of arms by civilians as at present guerilla warfare hinders military operations. Men not belonging to the army units are asked to refrain from taking part in the fighting.—Reuter.

11,000 Japs Dead On Leyte

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, General MacArthur's Headquarters (Leyte, Philippines): Dec. 23:—

Great damage has been inflicted on Clark Airfield near Manila. Ground installations were hit. Nearly 100 planes were destroyed or damaged there. Eight or nine Japanese interceptor planes were shot down. The total of Japanese dead on Leyte is now more than 11,000.

IWOJIMA BOMBED

PACIFIC BASE, Dec. 24: Super-Fortresses today bombed the Japanese base at Iwojima, 750 miles north-west of Saipan.—Reuter.

Nationalisation Of Public Utilities

Dalal Visualises Greater Govt. Control Over Indian Industries In Future

NEW DELHI, December 24.

The main lines of the Government of India's industrial development policy were explained and reaffirmed by the Planning and Development Member, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, in the course of discussions which he held with officials and non-officials in the five provinces visited by him so far—Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay.

He has just returned from a tour of the first two provinces.

His discussions with officials have been mainly to help the provincial governments to lay the foundations of planning for the future and to formulate a definite five year development plan as the first stage.

After meeting its own requirements, the Central Government has indicated that it would be prepared to help the different provinces out of its surplus revenues for the first effective post-war five year period, roughly on the basis of population. But before that is done it expects the provinces to mobilise their own resources to the fullest extent possible. The U. P. and Bombay Governments have already submitted their plans and those provinces who have not are expected to do so by the middle of January.

So far as the states are concerned there are outstanding constitutional and financial issues to be settled but the states themselves are very keen to come into line with the Government of India.

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

In his discussions with non-officials Sir Ardeshir explained Government's anxiety for the ordered transition of the country from war economy to peace economy and for the economic uplift and well-being of the people. He clarified the intention of Government regarding industrial development. He said it was the definite policy of Government to industrialise the country at a rapid pace. In industrial development, he added, the profit motive must be harnessed for the country's good. The measure and the nature of control that the State might exercise would depend on particular industries and their circumstances. Industries like munitions and ordnance factories would always be owned by Government. Some industries which were needed in national interest, but which industrialists were not ready to take up because they were not sufficiently remunerative, would have to be owned by Government. There might be other industries of great importance beyond the scope of private industrialists which might be owned by Government. Future public utility industries like the electric supply, tramways and telephones might be wholly or partially nationalised.

Rigid control would have to be exercised over basic industries, particularly those controlling scarce natural resources or tending to be monopolistic.

GREATER CONTROL ON INDUSTRIES

In general, Sir Ardeshir said, Government would exercise greater control over industries in the future, but in view of the large industrialisation of the country proposed in the post-war period the scope for private initiative and enterprise would not be restricted but may even be enlarged.

He further indicated that it was the intention of Government to appoint a permanent Tariff Board for the grant of protection to industries on a liberal basis. It was also proposed to manufacture machinery for various industries within the country so as to avoid dependence on foreign countries for industrial equipment. It was the intention of Government to set up organisations in the U. K. and the U.S.A. as liaison between the Indian industrialists and the foreign manufacturers of machinery. Industrialists in India could negotiate directly for the purchase of their capital requirements, but the assistance of Government organisation would be available to them if they might need it.

Steps were being taken to send out Indians for foreign training and to expand the existing educational and technical institutions. The geological survey was being expanded. It was proposed to appoint a committee to consider the question of establishing a central high-grade technological institute. The establishment of an All-India agricultural college and medical centre was also being considered.—A. P.

Gandhiji's Cough Gives Trouble

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 24.

A bulletin on Mahatma Gandhi's health issued tonight by Dr. Sushila Nair states: "Gandhiji's cough was troublesome yesterday and there was a slight rise of temperature. He slept fairly well at night and is feeling much better today. As he has begun confining himself to fruit juice from yesterday, his walks have been curtailed. There is no fever today."—A. P.

Gandhiji To Visit Gujarat?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24.

It is reliably learnt that Olpad will be the main centre for training to be opened from Mahadev Desai's Memorial Fund

Mahadevabhai was born and brought up at Olpad.

It is likely that Mahatmaji will perform the opening ceremony of the centre

POPE'S SERMON ON DEMOCRACY

"Moderate Form Of State Government Acceptable"

ROME, Dec. 24: The Pope in a Christmas broadcast today said: "While armies are pitted in a deadly struggle, men of government are indulging in meetings, discussions and arguments which should have been decided long ago.

"It is not contrary to the Church's doctrine to have moderate forms of popular government. A moderate form of popular government is acceptable, provided the Catholic doctrine concerning the limit of state power is safeguarded. The Church does not disapprove of any of the various governments. What the Church teaches is human dignity and unity of mankind.

"We must concentrate our attention on the problem of democracy—wholesome democracy. It is the right of a citizen in a democratic country to express his opinions on duties and sacrifices which are imposed upon him. This is the criterion as to whether a democracy is wholesome and well-balanced, and since the modern state asks for equal sacrifices from all its citizens such a democracy seems a natural postulate of the reason itself."

REDS BREAK THROUGH S. W. OF BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, Dec. 24: A Soviet "order of the day" reports a Russian breakthrough south-west of Budapest. Szekesfehervar has been captured.

The focal point of increasingly heavy battles now being fought on the Red Army's southern front has shifted to the area of the Ipol river line north-north-west of Budapest, writes Reuter's special correspondent. Here the Russians are making a strong bid to reach the Gran river—the next important water barrier—which is barely 100 miles from Vienna and less than 70 from the Bratislava gap.

From points west of the Czechoslovak town of Shakhi (Sahy) down to the Danube big Soviet forces are battering at one of the principal fortified zones on route to Austria. Fiercest struggle is taking place beyond Shakhi, where the Russians who have crossed the Ipol in force are locked in battle with a counter-attacking German Panzer Army drawn from units belonging to three crack armoured divisions. Major battles are also reported from the area south-west of Budapest. In this sector the Russians have launched a powerful new drive on both sides of Lake Velence aimed directly across the German garrisons' communication lines.—Reuter.

British Troops Capture Donbaik On Arakan Coast

Advance In Kalewa Bridgehead Area Continues: Japs Abandon Village South Of Buthidaung

KANDY, Dec. 24.

Following is the text of today's S. E. A. C. 'communique':—

LAND: 15th Indian Corps Front: British troops have occupied Donbaik, on the Arakan coast, eight miles north-west of Foul Point. The enemy has abandoned a village eight miles south-east of Buthidaung. West African troops have occupied a feature twelve miles south-east of Buthidaung.

Elsewhere there were patrol clashes and artillery activity.

Fourteenth Army: In the Kalewa bridgehead area, our advance continues on the Axis of the Yeu Road No major obstacles impeded our troops yesterday.

From A. P. I. special correspondent at S.E.A.C. Headquarters Kandy: The occupation of Donbaik, on the Arakan coast by British troops announced in today's S.E.A.C. 'communique' represents a bound forward about 15 miles from their last announced positions.

Donbaik too was the limit of British advance in the unsuccessful Arakan campaign undertaken early last year. When they had reached that point, the Japanese began their counter-offensive which swept them back.

AIR: Easter Air Command: Heavy bombers in strength yesterday made their second attack in three days on military dumps at Taungup. Another heavy bomber force hit the railway yards at Moulmein. Medium and fighters attacked military areas between the Mu River and the Irrawaddy. Other aircraft bombed Hehe airfield and strafed rolling stock and locomotive shelters in Central Burma.

Camps, stores, roads, bridges and gun-positions in Arakan were bombed and strafed by strong forces of aircraft on December 22. Other formations damaged or set on fire more than 150 aircraft on the Irrawaddy, caused fires and explosions at Minbu, wrecked bridges in Central Burma and attacked rolling stock. Meiktila airfield was bombed.

Night patrols strafed road and river traffic and camp fires. One Allied aircraft is missing.

MOUNTBATTEN CONGRATULATES INDIAN TROOPS

IMPHAL, Dec. 24: On an informal visit to congratulate the Fifth Indian Division on their success in driving the Japs out of India down the Tiddim Road, the Supreme Allied Commander, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten addressed a representative group of Indian other ranks in Urdu. He told them how the news of their exploits had gone round the world and wished them the best of luck for the future.

Later, Lord Louis Mountbatten visited the Seventh Indian Division and presented medals and awards for gallantry to 72 Indian soldiers.—A. P.

MOUNTBATTEN TOURS ARAKAN

Admiral Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia, visited the Arakan front recently.

Moving along the frontline of the Fifteenth Corps, he spoke to thousands of British, Indian and West African troops who are, as he himself said: "in full cry after the Japanese."

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What a good thing it is that regular washing with Lifebuoy Soap protects children from "dirt-danger." For this danger is everywhere. Germs breed in every kind of dirt—dangerous germs that can easily cause illness and spread infection. But Lifebuoy Soap is antiseptic—it is the only soap in India which contains *the special health-protecting element* that has made Lifebuoy world-famous.

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Grievances Of Umbergaum Adivasis

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Hon Secretary of the Adivasi Seva Mandal, writes:—

The Umbergam Petha of the Thana district has a population of over 88,000. Out of this population 63.7 p.c. or about 55,000 are Adivasis. These Adivasis are mostly agricultural tenants or landless labourers. A few years back they were the owners of the soil but at present they own hardly 2.2% of the cultivated area. The conditions under which these people work and live are wretched in the extreme. The rentals are far too high. The usual wage rate was 2 annas per day up till a few days back even though the Government had fixed a minimum of 10 annas for work in jungles. Besides the rental they paid, the tenants had to render other services either free or at nominal wages to their landlords. With the rise in prices due to the war, living became still more hard. Two years back there was a severe famine in this area and these people had to depend either on doles, or famine relief works or grain loans advanced by the Government. The Saukars or the Adivasi Seva Mandal.

We may here refer to the awakening among these people after the Congress took up the government of the Province. The passing of measures like the Tenancy Act, the fixing of the minimum wage for jungle work etc. contributed to this awakening. The appointment of a Special Officer to look after the interests of the Adivasis of the Thana district made by Government was a further step in this direction. This officer has been touring about the district investigating their grievances and trying to get them redressed. His task is to help these ignorant people to understand the ameliorative facilities specially provided for them by the Government and to teach them to take advantage of the same. The Adivasi Seva Mandal has also been carrying on vigorous propaganda among the people for the last five years; conferences and meetings were held in the Umbergam and Dahanu talukas to ventilate their grievances and to tackle their special problems. The relief work of the Mandal among the Adivasis of the district during the last famine at a cost of nearly Rs. 20/25,000 brought the Mandal works into closer contact with all the Adivasis. All these factors have contributed to create among them a consciousness of their own wretchedness and a keen desire that this must go. They realise that unless their economic condition is bettered no real progress can be made.

VIRTUAL SERFDOM

Their first attempt has, therefore, been to get themselves freed from the virtual serfdom they are living in. Amongst the landlords there are some who are jungle contractors. They are offering wages at the rate of Re. 1 (one) per day for jungle work to these people, though the rate fixed by the Government is 10 annas, but the other landlords forcibly prevent their Adivasis tenants or servants from availing themselves of this better paid employment offered by the contractors. This rate of Re. 1 is in bold contrast to the 4 annas wage offered by the landlords for work in the fields. The paddy and grass crops got ready for harvesting about a month back. The Adivasis thought that this was a proper time for pressing their demands. They knew that the landlords were entirely dependent on them for the harvesting operations and that the crop would go to dogs if not harvested in time. The grievances which they want to get redressed are many. We do not wish to catalogue or emphasise them at this place as our object is merely to indicate generally the causes which led to this strike. Suffice it to say that the Adivasis have for generations been silently suffering many oppressions at the hands of the landlords or their agents. They have of late become conscious of the fact that although they are the original owners of the soil, they have been rendered landless as a result of the methods of many of the landlords who are also their Saukars. But they also know that restoration of their lands is not possible under the present laws. They felt that all these questions could be tackled later on but this was an opportune time for getting their wage rate increased to the level of the jungle work rate. They, therefore, decided not to work on the harvesting operations until and unless the wage question was settled to their satisfaction and some minor grievances were removed.

S. I. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

Kher On Need For New Outlook In Education

The Annual Sports of the S. I. E. S. High Schools, Matunga was held on Saturday at the Indian Gymkhana grounds in the presence of a large gathering, when Mr. B. G. Kher presided and distributed the prizes.

At the close of the sports, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyar, the Principal of the School welcomed Mr. B. G. Kher and other guests.

Mr. B. G. Kher, after distributing the prizes paid a tribute to the South Indian Community in having built up within the space of about a decade such a large institution from very small beginnings. He said that it was a pity that he had to address them in English rather than in Hindusthani, the national language of India. He was fully aware of the difficulties of students in learning many languages, but he was sure that the South Indians, who came from the birthplace of the great Bhashyakaras like Sankara, Ramanuja, Madhwa and Vallabha would have the necessary capability to learn Hindusthani. A common language would be able to promote better understanding of the different parts of this vast continent, and it was the duty that the South Indians owed to their place of domicile. He stressed the importance of Physical Training and was glad to note that the School had paid particular attention to that part of education. He referred to the present system of education which needed a thorough revision judged from a national point of view. The Educational experts of the country would be meeting at Wardha in the near future to evolve a system of education, pre-basic, basic, adult and other types suited to the needs of India. In spite of the large amount of money spent on Education, the vast millions of India are still illiterate, as a child of 8 or 9 is considered by the family as an economic unit and could be more useful to look after cattle and fields than to go and sit in a school to undergo instruction in order to become graduates and job-hunters. He hoped that the School would grow from strength to strength and by the end of another decade would develop into a college, catering not only to the needs of the South Indian Community but to all. He also hoped that the School would take full advantage of the principles of basic education make education really useful to the children of the land.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. P. V. Parameswaran, the Headmaster to Mr. B. G. Kher, the pleasant function terminated.

PROGRESS OF INSURANCE IN INDIA

Life Funds Increase By Seven Crores

The total number of insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 (excluding those whose certificates of registration have been cancelled) up to December 31, 1943, was 314, of which 220 insurers were constituted in India. Most of the Indian insurers carry on life insurance business only. They are 155 in number, and of the remaining 65 insurers, 34 carry on life insurance along with other insurance business and 31 carry on insurance business other than life.

Of the 220 Indian insurers, 84 have their head offices in the Bombay Presidency, 51 in Bengal, 35 in the Madras Presidency, 17 in the Punjab, 13 in Delhi, 8 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Central Provinces, 3 in Sind, 3 in Bihar, and 1 each in Assam and Ajmer Merwara.

The total new life insurance business effected during 1942 amounted to 1,78,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 42,83,00,000 and yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 2,22,00,000, as compared with 2,00,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 39,51,00,000 and yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 2,10,00,000 in 1941 according to the Indian Insurance Year Book for 1943. Of this, new business done by Indian insurers amounted to 1,69,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 36,47,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 1,91,00,000 as compared with 1,89,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 34,14,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 1,77,00,000 in the previous year.

The total life insurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1942 amounted to 16,61,000 policies insuring a total sum of Rs. 3,22,94,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 16,06,00,000, as compared with 15,52,000 policies insuring a total sum of Rs. 2,91,65,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 14,53,000 at the end of 1941. Of this, the share of Indian insurers was represented by 14,64,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 2,50,68,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 12,07,00,000, as compared with 14,27,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 2,37,24,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 11,27,00,000 in the previous year.

The total new sums insured by Indian life offices in 1942 amounted to Rs. 37,89,00,000 as compared with Rs. 36,68,00,000 in the previous year. The total business remaining in force at the end of the year was Rs. 2,66,60,00,000, as compared with Rs. 2,56,43,00,000 at the end of the previous year. The total revenue income of the Indian life offices during the year amounted to Rs. 16,54,00,000, as compared with Rs. 15,69,00,000 in 1941.

Medal For Bharat Natya Artiste

Kumari Sulochana gave two dance recitals at Matunga under the auspices of Krishna Gana Sabha and Ramana Satchidananda Samaj. A girl of twelve, she showed precocious knowledge of Bharat Natya items like Alarippu, Jatiswaram, and Tillana. Her 'Abhinaya' items were a mixed bag of the 'Bhakti' and the 'Srinagara' and were well appreciated. After the recital in the Ramana Samaj on Sunday, she was presented a medal.

BHOPAL, (By Mail).—Mr. Mamnun Hasan Khan presided over the meeting, which was held to form the Committee of the Branch of the All-India Anjuman Taraqi-e-Urdu, at Bhopal.

HYDERABAD'S 4-RUN LEAD IN FIRST INNINGS

Madras Bowlers In Form

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

The South Zone Ranji Trophy Match between Madras and Hyderabad commenced here yesterday morning. Madras, in the first innings, scored 186. (M. J. Gopalan 55, M. Robinson 43, A. G. Ramsingh 20, Richardson 27, Ghulam Ahmed 7 for 64 and Bhoopathy 3 for 46).

Hyderabad, replying to-day, put up a total of 192, getting a lead of 4 runs in the first innings.

When stumps were drawn for the day Madras had made 38 runs for 1 wicket.

HYDERABAD (First Innings).

Jagdishlal, c Alva, b Ramsingh	54
Asdullah, l.-b.-w. b Krishna Rao	17
D. Prasad, l.-b.-w. B. Ramsingh	3
Aibara, b Ramsingh	47
Asgharali, b Rangachari	28
Bharatchand b Rangachari	28
S. R. Mehta, b Rangachari	1
Zahiruddin, b Rangachari	0
C. Ghulam Ahmed, c Rangachari, b Ramsingh	1
Sanjiva Rao, not out	5
Bhoopathy, b Rangachari	2
Extras	6
Total	192

Rangachari 22.1/8/46/5 Alva 14/3/22/0 Ramsingh 26/7/46/4, Krishna Rao 14/0/46/1. Gopalan 15/8/17/0, Johnstone 3/0/9/0.

MADRAS (Second Innings).

Johnstone, not out	3
Robinson, b Ghulam Ahmed	12
K. S. Khannan, not out	9
Extras	9
Total (for one wkt.)	38

Gujarat's Innings Win Against Surendra XI

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24.

Gujarat won the festival match against the Surendra XI by an innings and sixty-seven runs. Surendra side made 162 in their second innings.

Scores: C. P. Merchant, b Kesari 3; D. P. Hindlekar, c Alimuddin, b Kesari 6; Mohmed Ekram, b Kesari 5; V. S. Hazare, b V. Mankad 79; Anwar Hussain, c Kesari, b V. Mankad 26; Gulmohmed, b V. Mankad 2; Amir Elahi, b V. Mankad 4; Seth Surendra, c Prithviraj, b V. Mankad 0; R. M. Patel, b Kesari 3; C. G. Patel, c Jasu Patel, b V. Mankad 13; J. G. Patel, not out 6; D. M. Patel, b Kesari 5; Extras 10. Total 162.

ANALYSIS: Balooch 10/123/0, Kesari 22.3/8/46/5, Vinoo Mankad 19/5/57/6, Jasu Patel 5/0/25/0, Chippa 1/0/1/0.—A. P.

Bombay Team To Meet W. I. S. C. A.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

The following will represent the Bombay team for the second round of the Cricket Championship of India against the Western India States, to be played at the Brabourne Stadium on Dec. 30 and 31 and January 1 and 2: V. M. Merchant (Captain), Z. S. Maka, R. S. Cooper, R. S. Modi, K. C. Ibrahim, J. G. Kore, D. G. Phadkar, K. K. Tarapore, U. M. Merchant, M. N. Rajji Y. B. Palwankar.

RESERVES: Anwar Hussain, N. H. Colah and M. K. Mantri.—A. P.

SECOND COLOMBO FOOTBALL MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

COLOMBO, Dec. 24.

In their second match here the touring football team from India drew with the City League at two all yesterday evening.

Starting strongly Indians led by two goals to nil at half-time. After half-time the game was marked by a series of aggressive moves by the Ceylonese who forced a number of corners, one of which resulted in a goal while the equaliser came a few minutes before the whistle from a 30-yard shot.—A. P.

VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT.

The result of Sunday's match in the Sir Percival David Challenge Cup Volley Ball Tournament. Indian Gymkhana Ltd., Matunga, defeated World Welfare Centre.

Score: 15—13, 4—15, 15—10.

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Every Night Rub In ZAM-BUK.

FOR cracked, blistered or painful feet and swollen ankles there is nothing to equal Zam-Buk. All you have to do is bathe your feet every night in warm water, then, after drying them thoroughly, gently massage Zam-Buk into your ankles, insteps, soles and between the toes. The refined herbal oils in Zam-Buk are easily absorbed into the skin. Thus pain, swelling and inflammation are quickly relieved. Corns are softened and easily removed; blisters, soreness and cracks are quickly soothed and healed and you can get about in comfort again. Zam-Buk is also unequalled for skin troubles and injuries.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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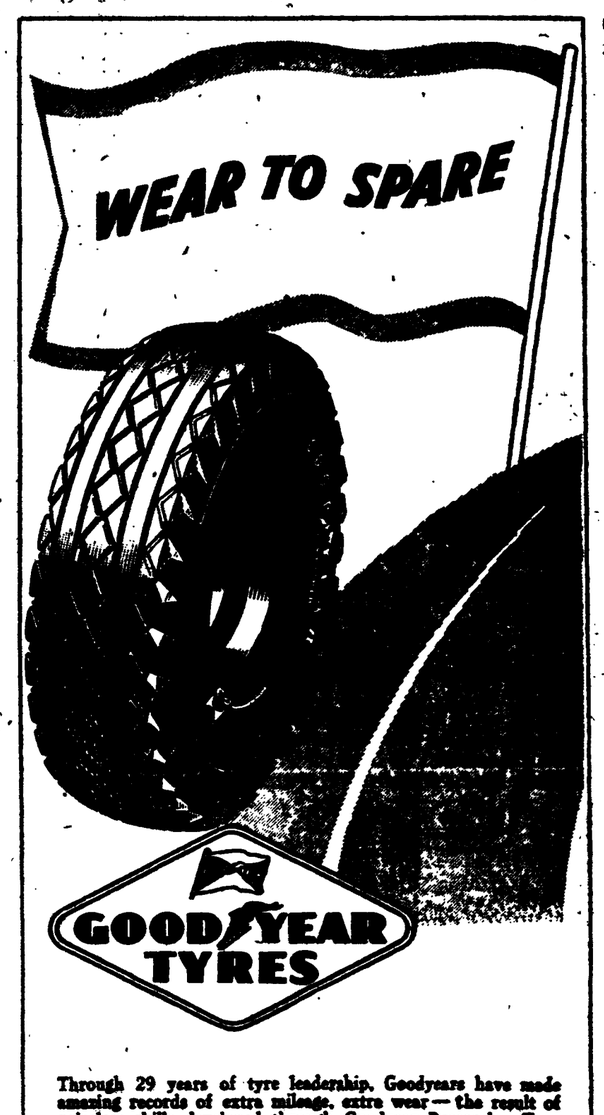
BRANCHES: LAHORE, NEW DELHI

WORKS: HIRAPUR & KULTI



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Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
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The management of the Eros Theatre & Restaurant wish all their patrons a merry Xmas

Paulette GODDARD
Sonny TUFTS
in
"I LOVE A SOLDIER"
Also—Latest War News

Next Friday!
Special for New Year!
Dorothy LAMOUR, in
"RAINBOW ISLAND"
(in Technicolor)
Plans open. Book early.

ZENANA SHOW
TO-MORROW AT 1-30 P.M.
RANJIT'S SHAHENSHAH **BABAR**
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
AJIT Release

All-India Students' Conference

The Organizing Secretary, Gujarat Kathiawar Provisional Committee writes:—

It is to warn the Student Community of Gujarat and Kathiawar that we have no concern whatsoever with the All-India Students' Conference that is to be held at Calcutta on 26th, 27th and 28th December. I am forced to take up this step because we have neither been consulted nor even informed about this Conference. Therefore, they have no right to speak on behalf of Gujarat and Kathiawar and such Conference cannot be rightly called All-India Students' Conference. Again, it shows that we have fundamental differences as regards the policy and action that are followed by all of us. It clearly shows that they have not got a nationalist fervour and are dominated by some party namely Communist Party. So I call upon the students of Gujarat and Kathiawar to keep themselves entirely aloof from this activity.

D. D. T. Prepared In India

"The New synthetic Insecticide D. D. T. adopted by British and American Armies on an extensive scale to control disease-carrying insects has been successfully prepared in the Research Section of the Birla Laboratories. Arrangements are being made to secure release from Government of the raw materials for large scale manufacture, which happily are all available in India."

HERE IS A TRUE PORTRAIT OF AN INDIAN
WIDOW!
N. R. DESAI PRODUCTIONS' Social
GAALI
Story & Direction: CHAWDHARY
Nirmala, Karan Divan, Manjula, Yakub, Kaniyalal
NOW SHOWING FULL HOUSES **LAMINGTON**
Daily: 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Sat., Sun., Holidays 1-45 p.m.
Advance Booking 10 to 12 and 4-30 to 6 p.m.
A Supreme Release

RADIATING A MAGIC GLAMOUR

She is capturing hearts in an ultra-modern light musical comedy——
BEGUM PARA
in another triumphant
PRABHAT PICTURE
Directed by
D. D. KASHYAP,
Photographed by
SURENDRA PAI
and starring:
*PREM ADIB *SITARA
*SAPRU and *BALAKRAM
in
2ND WEEK
at
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10.
Matinees at 1-0 on Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues. & Wed.
Advance Booking daily: 10 to 12 & 3 to 6.
Chand
HEAR CHAND SONG HITS ON H.M.V. RECORDS!

MEET THE BEAUTIFUL MARTYR
Sushila Rani
IN
DRAUPADI
A PICTURE FOR X'MAS
10th Week at **IMPERIAL**
Daily 4, 7, 10. Advance Booking Open.
Matinee at 1-30 To-day & Tomorrow.

CELEBRATE THE X'MAS BY Seeing
JAYANT DESAI'S
Inimitable Comedy of the Year
LALKAR
With RAMOLA, ISHWARLAL, MUBARAK, MAYA BANERJI
Daily 4, 7, 10; Today, Tomorrow, Wed. 1 P. M.
3rd Week of Full Houses **NEW WEST END**

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 11, 2001.
Muslim: Moharrum 8, 1364.
Parsi: Tir 23, 1314.
Sunrise: 8-9 a.m. Sunset: 7-9 p.m.
Hightide: 8-41, 22-12.
Lowtide: 2-42, 15-29.

To-day's Engagements

POSTAL AND R. M. S CONFERENCE: At Chikitsaka Samooha Hall, at 4 p.m. to-day (Monday), the Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal will preside.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: The Soviet Exhibition at Podar College of Commerce Matunga will be opened by Dr. Khanolkar of the Tata Memorial Hospital to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m

SPINNING PROGRAMME IN "C." WARD: The spinning programme of the "C" Ward Congress Committee was held in the Bhangwadi Kalbadevi Road, on Sunday morning, at 8-30, when several spinners participated.

SPINNING COMPETITION: There was a spinning competition under the auspices of the Fort Students' Charka Sangha at their offices at 96, 98, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, on Sunday morning. A number of students and public took part in the competition which lasted for one hour.

NAMADEO SAMAJONNATI PARISHAD: The 30th Session of this Parishad is to be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Monday) and to-morrow (Tuesday), at Madhavbag, near C. P. Tank, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. R. H. Bhalunkar, of Poona.

RAHBAR MOHARRUM LECTURES: Begum Asgari Salim will speak on Purdah and Islam, at 5-30 p.m. and Mrs. Kulsum Sayani will make the concluding speech to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m., at Municipal Marathi Central School, near Nappoo Baug, Derby Talkies.

WEIGHT-LIFTING TOURNAMENT: The Eighth Annual Weight-Lifting Competition conducted under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic Club will be held on Sunday the 7th January 1945, at 3-00 p.m., at the Ramniranjan Anandilal Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Matunga (G. I. P.).

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION: A cultural gathering will be held at the South Indian Association Hall, Matunga, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m., when Mr. K. S. Venkatramani will preside. Messrs. K. M. Daniel, J. M. Tijorivala, Sadanandam, and Adam Adil will speak on subjects of cultural importance.

TO-DAY'S RAMANA JAYANTI PROGRAMME: 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.: Ekadasa Rudrabhishekam and Ekadasa Rudra Homam; 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.: Discourse (in English) on "Gradual Unfoldment of Spiritual Life" by Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Shri Ramkrishnaasram; 8-30 to 10-30 p.m.: Harikatha Kalakshepam by Sriman Ragunatha Pattrachariar.

"G" WARD TENANTS ASSOCIATION (DADAR): Tenants in "G" Ward are requested to send in their complaints against the Municipality or Landlords regarding the question of sanitation, Hygeine, harassment by Landlords, in writing in the Offices of the "G" Ward Tenants Association. The Complaints should be sent at the following addresses between 7 to 8 a.m.

"G" Ward Tenants Association Office, Mangesh Bhuvan, D. L. Vaidya Road, Dadar, or at the Secretary's address: 36, B, Datta Nivas, Portugese Church Street, Dadar.

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS: Personally to receive and to attend to such complaints, Mr. N. B. Parulekar, Public Relations Officer of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party, will, during the next week, be available between 9-30 and 10 a.m. to-day (Monday), in front of "Subash Hindu Hotel" at Parel Road, near Parel Tram Terminus; on Wednesday, the 27th, in front of "Kelkar's Hindu Hotel", Nall Bazar, near the Round Temple; on Friday, the 29th, in front of "Panshikar's Dugdha Mandir" Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. On Saturday, the 30th he will be present at the Municipal Commissioner's round, at 8-30 a.m. near Round Temple, Nall Bazar.

Morning Show of "Pukar" to-day Roxy at 9-30 a.m in aid of the Kulala Sudharaka Sangha. Tickets available at Welcome Hindu Hotel, Medow Street, Fort and at the Theatre on Show day only at 8 a.m.

26th WEEK
MARATHI MATINEES DAILY AT 1-0 FROM SAT. 23 TO WED. 27 INCL.

MARATHI LADIES SHOWS AT 1-0 ON THURS. & FRI.
HINDI SHOWS DAILY AT 4 & 10
MARATHI AT 7-0
PRABHAT'S
RAMSHASTRI
AT
CENTRAL

BALGANDHARVA WILL PLAY THE LEAD IN BOTH THE PLAYS!
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
Grant Road—Bombay Theatre
TODAY 2-30 P. M.
EKACH PYALA
TOMORROW 2-30 P.M.
SWAYAMWAR
Book the seats at the Theatre
Plans open 8-30 to 11-30
5-0 to 8 p. m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, Dec. 25.
BOMBAY—1.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Baswaraj. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 Tomorrow. 9-15 Baburao Gokhale. 9-30 Light Songs. 9-45 Instrumental quartet. 12-30 Bhajan. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 For Women. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Lunch Music. 5-0 Sonibai Mulgaonkar. 5-20 T. R. Tare: Violin. 5-40 Kannada Songs. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Monday at Six 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Commentary (M). 6-50 Jaltarang Solo. Dhani. 7-0 Praja Ane Pramukh (G). 7-15 Hori-Dhamar Aur Khayal. 7-45 Film Music. 8-0 T. R. Tare: Violin. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Topical Talk. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Sports Review (E). 10-0 Baburao Gokhale. 10-15 T. R. Tare: Violin. 10-25 Baswaraj.

An Appeal For Lepers

The Eduljee Framjee Albless Leper Home at Trombay has fed and sheltered thousands of lepers of all castes and creeds during the last 55 years of its existence. The cry of lepers for help is ever insistent, and for want of funds to meet the same the Managing Committee of the Home earnestly appeals to all sympathetic and generous members of the public as well as public bodies for donations to carry on this humanitarian work.

WODEHOUSE BRIDGE RE-OPENED TO PUBLIC

Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba, has been reopened to the public for all vehicles, the total weight of which does not individually exceed three tons. This permits the use of the bridge by every class of vehicle except heavy lorries and tanks.

ADVANCE BOOKING
FROM TO-DAY:
9-30 a. m. to 12-30 p. m.
& 3 to 6-30 p. m.
SADHONA BOSE
SURENDRA
PRITHVIRAJ
KAMLA
in
RANJIT'S
VISH KANYA
Director: KIDAR SHARMA
NEXT SATURDAY AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
AJIT RELEASE

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68th WEEK
RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S
SHAKUNTALA
Starring: JAYASHREE
Daily 4, 7, 10 Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri., 1-15 p.m.
SWASTIK

WE WISH ALL OUR PATRONS A HAPPY CHRISTMAS and a PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!
REGAL 'Phone-35017.
At 10-30 a. m.,
2, 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

1F
From FRIDAY:
"SAN DIEGO I LOVE YOU"
Jon Hall, Louis Allbritton

YEARS' STAND-OUT OFFERING
K. B. LALL'S Great Triumph—
LAL HAVELI
Bombay Cinetone's Social
Surendra, Nurjehan, Ulhas, Yakub, Maya Benarji
2ND WEEK
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7, 9-45 P. M.
Sat., Sun., Holidays 1 P. M.
Mon., Tues., Wednesday 1 p.m.
Advance Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5 P. M. in full swing
Release Thru Dawlat Corp.
Presidency: Kapurchand & Co.

They've Never Had More Fun NEITHER HAVE YOU!!

Producer: S.MUKERJI.
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P. M.
TODAY, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY: 1 P. M.
Advance Booking Daily 9-30 to 12; 3-30 to 6
Hear the Cheers at
ROXY

The Crowds Still Clamour for her!
19th Week of Unabating POPULARITY!
A "Famous" Release —Always!

MINERVA Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Daily Matinees at 1-0 during this week
On Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues. and Wednesday.
Plans Open (Boxes-Balcony) Daily 10 to 12

DON'T STARE SO HARD, BUDDY FOR THERE'S TROUBLE AHEAD...
—That's the Purport of the Song which is on everyone's lips! Hear it in Rajkamal's social classic

PARBAT PE APNA DERA
Written By DEWAN SHARAR
Directed By **V. SHANTARAM**
Starring VANMALA, ULHAS
13th WEEK OF CROWDS!
Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed. 1 P. M.
Plans Open 10 to 12-30 4-30 to 7 P. M.
NOVELTY

Mumtaz Ali
AND HIS INIMITABLE DANCES!
IN
JWAR BHATA
Produced & Directed by AMIYA CHAKRABARTY
Starring:
MRIDULA ★ SHAMIM ★ DILEEP KUMAR ★ AGHA JAN
AND A HOST OF OTHER VETERANS AND JUVENILES

BT BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
MAJESTIC DAILY: 1, 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
Advance Booking: 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

AUCTIONS ARE CONTROLLED.

If any transaction in an auction is in contravention of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, the auctioneer, as well as the dealer or producer, is liable to be punished.

This ensures against the possibility of the aims of the Hoarding & Profiteering Prevention Ordinance being frustrated by dealers who otherwise would have been able to sell their articles at more than controlled prices.

HOARDING & PROFITEERING HPPO PREVENTION ORDINANCE CONTROL

Issued by the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, New Delhi.

AAA-1453.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 24.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at nine hours I. M. T. on 21-12-44:—

Allahabad 79 57 0, BOMBAY 90 69 0 Calcutta 83 59 0, Cawnpore 79 51 0, Cuttack 83 66 0, Darjeeling 48 37 0, Delhi 72 51 0, Dehra Dun 65 51 0, Jacobabad 69 45 0, Karachi 75 60 0, Lahore 60 45 0, Lucknow 79 50 0, Madras 78 73 3.0, Nagpur 87 60 0, Patna 77 52 0, Peshawar 56 41 0.1, Shillong 60 40 0, Simla 60 40 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The world is always waiting to be discovered in full, and yet no life is long enough to discover the whole of a single country, or even the whole of a single parish.

—Robert Lynd.

The Bombay Chronicle

LOCATING INDUSTRIES -II

We commented the other day on certain features of the Memorandum on location of industries submitted by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India for consideration by the Policy Committee. The Memorandum lays down two objectives of national policy in this regard: "A planned development of industrial towns, and a more even distribution of industry as between regions in order to secure the planned development of the country as a whole." The former of these, relatively speaking, is a matter of detail. It primarily concerns the planning and layout of industrialised areas so as to avoid the evils of undue congestion. It may well be left to the local or municipal organisations to attend to, under such guidance and assistance as the local or National Government may deem necessary. But the latter, to be properly attended to, must distinguish between industries which are to be newly established. Such industries, for instance as those producing fertilisers, heavy chemicals automobiles and even those dealing with servicing of cars or planes, which are relatively new in this country, will not involve even the risk that Dr. Gregory apprehends in prescribing the location of particular plants in particular regions. For, in these matters there are no vested interests, either of provinces or profit-seekers. The safest policy in such cases would be for the State from the very commencement to own and work such industries, and locate them so as seems most desirable in the aggregate economy of the nation. If such a policy is adopted in regard to new industries as well as the expansion of existing industries, one may feel sure concentration of the type characterising the industrial development of the country so far will not occur. Suitable economic and social factors mentioned above will correct the lack of balance which is no doubt an undesirable feature of the existing position.

Another aspect of the problem, emphasised in the Memorandum, deserves special notice. In recent years, thanks to the impetus given by the war and the economic awakening in all parts of the country, certain Indian States—notably Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Kashmir, Baroda, and certain States of Central India—have attracted British Indian industries, or developed industries of their own to a remarkable degree. According to this Memorandum, 33 per cent of the total industrial expansion between 1921 and 1939 took place in the States, if the volume of industrial or factory employment is an index of industrial employment. In the war years this process must have intensified still further. But if the implication of the Memorandum is that it is in any way an undesirable development, those thinking of India as a single unit must dissociate themselves from any such suggestion. It may be that there are certain special reasons or adventitious factors—like disparities in taxation, or special facilities permitted by States to those who establish industries within their jurisdiction—which may account for some part of this spurt. But even if that be so, it is a lesson to the Government of India to offer similar facilities, or avoid disparities in taxation, rather than to look with envy upon the industrial development of Indian States. The logic which applies to the absence of industrial development in certain provinces, should also apply to States. India cannot march forward with one leg sound and vigorous and the other weak or lame. It is to be hoped that the Policy Committee, when it considers formally this Memorandum, will not in its decisions give an unwanted exhibition of British Indian greed or [illegible] which has hitherto been a fruitful field for complaint from those representing Indian States' opinion in the matter.

Constructive Work

Constructive, nation-building work, more or less on the lines of the fourteen point constructive programme of the Congress, has been passionately commended to the country by Gandhiji ever since his release. Most emphatic was his elaborate message to the recent Bombay conference of Congressmen, pleading for constructive work, particularly in villages. The main features of the message were promptly embodied in the resolutions of the Conference, and similar resolutions have been adopted by Congress conferences in various parts of the country, and, as usual, various committees have been appointed to take up the different items of the Congress programme. We hope things have not stopped there, as they did often before and that genuine work has begun. Periodical conferences of workers will be of great help in reviewing actual work done, in using past experience to improve methods of work in the future and in co-ordinating the activities of various bodies engaged in the same or similar work. Specialised bodies like the All-India Spinners' Association, All-India Village Industries Association and the Harijan Sevak Sangh are continuing to work in their respective spheres. New institutions like the Kasturba Memorial Trust are springing up. It is suggested by Gandhiji that the work of the A.-I. S. A. should now be decentralised, that Khadi work should spread to every nook and corner of the country without being concentrated in selected areas, and that this work should be the starting point of other amelioration activities carried on along with it. In these circumstances it is absolutely necessary that there should be careful planning and coordination of work.

Mr. K. S Venkatramani of Madras has just published a 10-year plan of rural reconstruction. He suggests that at present each district should be made a unit for rural work and that the Kasturba Fund provides a splendid chance to start real work. A district is a convenient and fairly decentralised unit for rural work, but the work of the Kasturba Fund has a very limited though important scope. It will be well for the district unit to supplement the activities of the Fund and bodies like the A. I. S A., A. I. V. I. A., Harijan Sewak Sangh and Congress Committees engaged in constructive work. Under its new decentralised scheme the A.-I. S .A. may, with its ample funds, concentrate on training workers, encouraging them with stipends when necessary, and the workers so trained may work under other institutions The same is true of the A. I. V. I. A. It will be most helpful if Gandhiji publishes a detailed plan of organisation of constructive work, both by Congress Committees and other agencies.

The biggest difficulty in the way of many-sided constructive work is lack of funds. Many people complain that now-a-days there are many and frequent calls on their income. They should realise that these calls are so many evidences of public activities, particularly those which are neglected by Government but are essential for nation-building. However, where satisfactory work is shown by responsible, earnest and qualified men, the difficulty about funds will not be felt long. There is now a sufficiently large number of men of public spirit who deem it a privilege as well as a duty to finance nation-building and ameliorative activities in which for one reason or other they cannot themselves participate.

A Chinese Bombshell

The correspondent in Chungking of the London "News Chronicle" is responsible for the profoundly regrettable report that the hopes of a Chungking-Communist understanding have been shattered. The Generalissimo's offer in reply to the Communists' suggestion constitutes, according to this correspondent, no more than a "token representation without power" of Communists in the Chinese Government. Worse still, the Generalissimo is alleged to have adopted "a very high-handed attitude towards General Chou En-Lai." It was certainly reported sometime ago, on the authority of General Chou En-Lei, that the Generalissimo had rejected the Communist plan. But he was reported by General Chou to have made a counter-offer which the latter was taking to his principals for consideration. In that report, at any rate there was no hint either of any impossible counter-proposal or of any high-handed attitude. Moreover, subsequent reports in the American press had held out the promise of at least a temporary war-time settlement between the two parties in order to enable China to continue the war against Japan with the great strength of a united nation deploying powerful forces against the common enemy on a vast front. Now comes this "News Chronicle" bombshell. It is all very confusing and very sad, indeed. We hope both sides will issue authoritative statements as to the actual situation. Meanwhile, friends of China can only wait and grieve over this most unfortunate deadlock in the critical times through which China is passing.

Frankly Speaking

Slowed Down

Field Marshal von Rundstedt's drive—the Germans call it his "winter offensive"—has not yet ceased to make progress. But even if disappointing it is not at all surprising. We had been warned semi-officially and unofficially not to expect the drive to be stopped during the week. But while the tide has yet to be checked, let alone changed, there are good reasons to believe that the seriousness of the situation has decreased quite considerably. The momentum of von Rundstedt's rush has been manifestly slowed down, his forces, stopped already in certain sectors, having registered a progress of only a few miles during the last three days of the week. This clearly shows that General Eisenhower's First Army forces having borne the shock of an unexpected blitz blow have begun to rally effectively. To a certain extent the Germans themselves admit it.

Air Power In Action

The chances, therefore, are that the present week will see the front 'stabilized". And quite probably more than that. The Germans have, it is true, struck with great strength and with some new and considerably effective weapons. They have also achieved that valuable element of warfare, surprise, which, considering the preparations which the scale of their great enterprise has revealed, is undoubtedly a praiseworthy feat of organisation. But the Germans have struck with a force the strength of which in comparison to that of the Allies is very far, indeed, from what it was in 1940. Moreover, they are no match to the shattering power of the Allies in the air. It is news of great importance that the weather has cleared, the immediate result of which was no fewer than four thousand sorties by Allied bombers and fighters over and behind the battle area. If the weather remains good, air power may quite possibly smash von Rundstedt grievously. As General Eisenhower has pointed out, the German gamble may end in disastrous defeat for the Nazis.

Wider Franchise

Mr. Amery summarily rejected in the Commons, a suggestion to widen the franchise for the Indian legislatures so as to ensure a representative Constituent Assembly to frame a constitution for the country. He contended that, as the Constituent Assembly proposed by Sir Stafford Cripps was to be elected by the members of the Lower Houses and as the franchise for these Houses was already liberal, there was no need to widen it further. He also pleaded that any change in the franchise would create administrative and political difficulties. It cannot be denied that, if the franchise is widened the Lower Houses will be more representative and so will be a Constituent Assembly elected by it. But the truth is that the British Government is not interested now in creating more representative institutions. The touch of Congress has badly burnt its fingers. If a Constituent Assembly were to be created immediately or very soon, we would be content even with the present franchise. But Mr. Amery will neither have an early Constituent Assembly nor a wider franchise.

Imaginary Difficulties

As regards the difficulties pointed out, they are more imaginary than real. The administrative difficulties are certainly not insuperable if Government has the desire to do justice to the Indian masses. It is only a question of expense and time and the reform is quite worth these. If by political difficulties is meant objections by minorities or the backward classes, the plea is utterly untenable. The wider the franchise, the greater is the benefit to these interests, as by concentrating their votes on their own representatives they can pull their full weight at elections. It is quite true that British political interests suffer under a wide franchise in India and that is naturally a political difficulty to Mr. Amery. But he will not have his way long under any franchise in India.

Village Libraries

A list of village libraries established under the adult education scheme initiated by the late Congress Government of Bombay, is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of November 23. The total number of these libraries in the province on 31st March 1944 was 1,565. Of these 259 were in the Northern Division, 469 in Central Division and 837 in Southern Division. Linguistically classified, there were 665 Kannada, 613 Marathi, 236 Gujarati, 36 Urdu and 15 libraries of more than one language. That there should be only 36 Urdu libraries in the whole of the Province is deplorable and needs explanation. The Northern Division, comprising the Gujarati districts, is seen to be the least served among the Divisions, the reasons for which are not clear. It is to be hoped that the next annual report of the Education Department will throw light on this strange discrepancy. The report would also do well to give the public an indication of the progress which the village library movement has been making since it was started, and also as to the number of villages in each Division in which libraries have not still been established.

DECCAN STATES PROBLEMS

(BY HARIBHAU JOSHI)

The Deccan States—which are eighteen in number—have as many varieties of political problems as their physical situation. Their population, all told, is over 25 lakhs while their revenue is somewhere about 150 lakhs. The biggest of these is Kolhapur with a population of about 10 lakhs and the revenue over 60 lakhs, while the smallest is Wadi which has a population of 17 hundred souls and an income of about Rs. 10 thousands. The other States include Sangli, Jamkhandi Janjira, Akalkot, Savantwadi, Bhor, Aundh, Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan, Jath, Mudhol, Kurundwad, Senior and Junior, Ramdurg and Savanur. Some of these States, viz., Jamkhandi, Ramdurg, Akalkot and Mudhol, have practically all Kannada-speaking population. Thus they form two groups. Politically almost all of these States, barring Aundh and Phalton, are backward States. Aundh has made name and history in the whole of the Prince's world in this country by granting full-fledged responsible constitution. Phalton also has been moving rapidly on the same road. Both these States have gained compliments and appreciation from Gandhiji. Sangli has been privileged to have an enlightened ruler for a very long time, but the progress made so far by the State in the directions of democratic institutions is not satisfactory at all. All the other States, including Kolhapur, have some type of legislative chambers without any powers of control over the Executive. It is physically impossible for some of the States to set up democratic machinery in their territories, being too small in population and income. According to the Ludhiana resolution the last unit of political administration must have a population of at least 20 lakhs or an income of Rs. 50 lakhs. This test can be fulfilled by Kolhapur only, having an income of Rs. 50 lakhs. All the other States put together have, it seems, population of about 15 lakhs and income of about a crore. This means at the most there can be only two units, workable in the Deccan States.

* * *

In most of the States the administration is still run by the same old crude method, depriving the people of their elementary rights of citizenship, etc. The rulers are having their absolute authority. The Paramount Power wanted, it seems, to introduce some sort of democratic institutions in the States, while provincial autonomy was functioning in the British Provinces. Every now and then, the princes were then bothered by circulars from the Political Department for this purpose. But all that has gone to the wall, after the provincial autonomy collapsed. The Princes again find themselves entrenched in their old absolute powers. To-day they have simply to say 'Yes' for whatever orders they receive for the prosecution of war, and then they can carry on any sort of irresponsible administration. They also talk to their people in the name of democracy, while asking for men and money for war, while the same is being totally denied to them.

So, the chief problem before the workers is to assert their own right to responsible government. This has been accepted and acknowledged publicly by the Princes themselves on many previous occasions. The Paramount Power also has been committed to this principle. It is, therefore, up to the people to demand their full share in the administration.

Equally unfortunate is the state of people's political organisations. With the exceptions of few prominent States there are no Prajaparishadas or any other political organisations worth the name in most of these States. The growth of political institutions in some of these States has not gone beyond the Panchayats or the Municipalities. A large part of the revenue is utilised by the Princes themselves for their personal extravagance. In some of the Jagirs in Kolhapur State I have seen, salaries of the teachers and their likes are not paid continuously for months together. Formerly they were paid for 3 or 4 months only in the year. Things may not have improved very much even now. On one side the Princes, under the protection of the all powerful Paramount Power want to rule as irresponsibly as possible. On the other, though there is a good deal of awakening amongst the masses, there is dearth of proper leadership. The workers of the Deccan States have therefore to think of these points:—

(1) They must formulate a common demand for responsible government under the aegis of their rulers.

(2) In order to create sanctions behind their demands every State must have a well-organised Prajaparishad.

(3) The Prajaparishad must make this demand of responsible government on behalf of the people and must organise constitutional agitation in the State.

(4) Demand for Federation of State should form one of the important items of the programme.

(5) The existing legislature, of whatever type they may be, must be captured by the Prajaparishads and utilised for furthering their demands.

(6) Centres of constructive activities must be opened at suitable places for training workers who would shoulder this responsibility.

This, in my opinion can be the immediate programme which can be taken by the workers of the States.

Future Depends On Ability To Win Freedom, Says Kunzru

KARACHI, Dec. 24.

Dr. H. N. Kunzru, one of the four Indian delegates who are attending the Council of Pacific Relations Conference to be held at Hot Springs, Virginia, on January 6, 1945 has left for America.

Prior to his departure Dr. Kunzru said: "The course of events has shown that our entire future depends on our ability to win our freedom as quickly as possible. Unless India is able to participate on a footing of equality with other nations in the settlement of world problems after the war, her interests will not receive adequate consideration and her voice will be unheeded. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that we should unite among ourselves to achieve full self-government. Without it no section of the people of India can lead a self-respecting life."

WHAT IS NAYEE TALEEM?

Gandhiji Explains Its Meaning

(By Pyarelal)

In 1942 Shri Aryanayakam, the Secretary of the Talimi Sangh, opened his first Basic education Teachers' Training camp at Sevagram and one of the last acts of Gandhiji before he left for the Bombay A.I.C.C. meeting on the 2nd of August 1942 was to deliver a short inaugural address to the trainees who had assembled there for the purpose. This year Nayakamji restarted the camp, attended by forty-six trainees from various parts of India of whom fifteen are women.

BIRTH OF NAYEE TALEEM.

At the request of Shrimati Asha-devi, Gandhiji delivered a short address to them on the 19th November to explain the meaning of New Education. He described in a few words how the Basic education scheme was born. In 1938 when the Congress took up power for a short term, as it afterwards turned out, in seven out of the eleven provinces, they were confronted with the question of popular education. His advice was sought. Like many others he had been dissatisfied with the present system of education. He felt that if education was to be linked with the living needs of the masses inhabiting the villages of India it ought to be imparted through a basic craft. He had no practical experience of agriculture. But he was saturated with the idea of the Charkha which he had identified with village life. He therefore suggested that it should be used as a medium for the children's education. The idea appealed to Shri Aryanayakam, Smti. Ashadevi and Dr. Zakir Hussain and through their effort the Hindustani Talimi Sangh was founded.

Originally this New Education was intended to cover only the first seven years of a child's education, namely, from the seventh to the fourteenth year. The experiment had already completed six years and was now entering upon the seventh. As a result of further thought he had come to the conclusion that this education should cover the whole of life from the moment of conception to the moment of death.

ALPHA AND OMEGA OF EDUCATION.

Referring to the prayer which had been recited at the beginning of the proceeding he observed. "There are several things in this prayer which are worthy of your note but I want to draw your attention to that particular portion of it which pledges the reciter to adherence to truth in speech and action under all circumstances and at all times. One *Mantra* means 'Lead me from Untruth to Truth, from Darkness to light, from Death to Immortality'. Similarly the Islamic prayer, which has just been recited is an outpouring of the soul for light and for being guided on to the straight path of Truth and Righteousness. This quest for Truth is the Alpha and Omega of all education.

"After finishing your training here you will go back to your respective provinces to propagate this New Education. You will keep this ideal of devotion to Truth before you.

UPHILL TASK.

"Your work will be that of pioneers. There will be no one to help or guide you with his previous experience. You shall have to grope your way all by yourselves. It is therefore not an easy task that you have before you. Then, this New Education will not help you to get big jobs carrying high salaries and emoluments. But yours will be the privilege to go among and serve the villagers in their villages. Palatial buildings and costly equipment can therefore have no place in your scheme of work. The school of my conception is one where classes are held in the open, under the shade of a tree. I know that it cannot be realised at present. Some shelter will be necessary, perhaps always, for protection against the sun, wind and rain. True education can only be given under conditions of utmost simplicity."

IDEAL OF SIMPLICITY.

Pointing to the building in which they were assembled, he continued: "All the buildings here in the Talimi Sangh are built out of local material and with the help of local artisans. We have thereby established a living link between ourselves and the people. That by itself is an education for the people and constitutes the foundation of our future educational work. If you thoroughly assimilate this ideal of simplicity and its importance in the New Education you will have justified your training here. You will then appreciate your work.

CLEANLINESS WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

"That work", proceeded Gandhiji, "consists of cleaning up. Cleanliness of the mind and body is the first step in education. Prayer does for the purification of the mind what the bucket and the broom do for the cleaning up of our physical surroundings. That is why we always commence our proceedings with prayer. No matter whether the prayer we recite is the Hindu prayer or the Muslim or the Parsi, its function is essentially the same, namely purification of the heart. God has innumerable names but the most beautiful and suitable in my opinion is Truth. Let Truth therefore rule every action of our life, be it ever so insignificant. Let every morsel of food that we eat be sanctified with his name and consecrated to His service. If we eat only to sustain the body as instrument of His service not only will it make our bodies and minds healthy and clean, the inner cleanliness will be reflected in our surroundings also. We must learn to make our latrines as clean as our kitchens.

CONSECRATED LIFE.

"As with the individual so with society. A village is but a group of individuals and the world, as I see it, is one vast village and mankind one family. The various functions in the human body have their parallel in the corporate life of society. What I have said about the inner and outer cleanliness of the individual therefore applies to the whole of society. In this mighty world man, considered as an animal, occupies but an insignificant place. Physically, he is a contemptible worm. But God has endowed him with intellect and the faculty of discrimination between good and evil. If we use this faculty to know God we become a power for good. Abuse of that talent converts us into an instrument of evil, so that we become like a scourge and a plague and fill this earth with strife and bloodshed and unhappiness and misery. The struggle between the forces of good and evil is ceaseless and eternal. The former have Truth and Ahimsa as weapons against the latter's falsehood, violence and brute-force. There is nothing more potent in the Universe than God's name. If we enthrone Him in our hearts and keep Him there always we shall know no fear and lay for ourselves a rich treasure in life."

South African Chessboard

Two Subtle Moves By Marshal Smuts

(From Our Special Correspondent)

DURBAN, Dec. 8.

The news that Mr. Heaton Nicholls, Administrator of Natal, has been promoted to the post of High Commissioner for South Africa in London, together with the raising of Mr. D. E. Mitchell's status from a Member of the Executive of the Natal Provincial Council to the Natal Administratorship, has the most intriguing significance in Natal Indian affairs. Since he was appointed as Administrator to Natal, Mr. Heaton Nicholls has impelled into Provincial matters a new vigour and vitality. There can be no question of his ability, but there are one or two features about his political career which lead one to certain conjectures as to his promotion. Over the past twelve months he has been a strong advocate of Provincial autonomy and has dealt summarily with any intrusions upon Provincial powers by the Union Government. It will be recalled that in the early 'thirties Mr. Heaton Nicholls, who was then a Member of Parliament, was a leading advocate of a movement which was popularly known as the Home Rule for Natal movement, and that as a result of these activities in devolution he lost much of the regard and confidence of the Government at the time. It is true that Mr. Heaton Nicholls did not become a leader of the Dominion Party, but the fact that his sympathies seemed to bend in that direction led him to some conflict with his Party leader, General Smuts. It is widely believed that at that time his failure to become a Cabinet Minister was due to these political tendencies. It is not surprising then when he was appointed Administrator of Natal he pursued the policy of entrenching and advancing Provincial powers vis a vis the Union Government.

SUBTLE POLITICAL MOVE?

Some of his recent speeches have made direct and tangential attacks upon certain constitutional features and there has been a feeling that more personal antagonisms influenced his attitude towards the Central Government. There are many observant Indians who have felt that Mr Heaton Nicholls has used the Pretoria Agreement as an occasion for the introduction of legislation by the Provincial Council which could constitutionally remain with the Central Government. The present dilemma regarding Natal Indians is a twofold one. There is the question whether the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance is a true interpretation of the Pretoria Agreement. The Natal Indian Congress insists that it is not. Then there is the question whether the Province has the power to introduce a comprehensive pass described in other Ordinances which have been passed to determine the territorial and to some extent the economic status of Indians, thus seemingly to override the South Africa Act and the principle, which was restated in the Pretoria Agreement, that all matters differentially affecting Asiatics must rest for their final solution in negotiations between the Union Government and the Indian Community.

This dilemma takes many forms, but one of them certainly is the adamant attitude of Mr. Heaton Nicholls as Administrator. It is felt that the appointment of Mr. Heaton Nicholls to the post of High Commissioner in London is a subtle political move by the Prime Minister to rid himself of an implacable upholder of provincial authority and of the present Provincial Ordinances dealing with the Indian affairs.

It is clear that Mr. Heaton Nicholls in London will be able to reflect to the British Government the need for such legislation as he himself sponsored and advocated with the Provincial Council on the status of Indians in Natal. At the same time, his absence from the Natal scene takes away a certain irritation and permits the Prime Minister a greater degree of freedom in dealing with the new Administrator. Mr. D. E. Mitchell, a young man of driving abilities, who is more amenable to discussion and to negotiations.

MR. MITCHELL

Not that Mr. D. E. Mitchell has no mind of his own. He is held in some respect by the Indian Community on the strong recommendation that he does know his own mind and that he frankly speaks it. He has, however, the accommodating quality of listening to his opponents with an anxiety to understand their point of view, and he has very recently stated in emphatic language to all concerned that he thinks the Indians have not had a fair deal in the past and that in regard to housing he intends for them a fair deal in the future. He is apt, of course, to make the error of most people in his position, that is to identify his own personal eagerness in such a way as to make provisions of an Ordinance depend upon the goodwill and good intention of those who administer it. Nevertheless, there is much broader hope from the presence of Mr. D. E. Mitchell as Administrator than from his predecessor. It is in that spirit that the Indian Community have welcomed the appointment.

Mr. D. E. Mitchell, it should be said, is the real architect of the broad plan of legislation which is now the bone of contention between the Indian Community and the Provincial authorities and which now forms the critical dilemma in which General Smuts is placed. In that respect Indians will have to deal with an Administrator who himself designed much of the legislative scheme, for he was the Chairman of the Natal Post War Works and Reconstruction Commission out of which emerged ideas of territorial zoning. It may seem a paradox to expect from him a better appreciation of the Indian situation as the architect of the measures under review. The paradox is not an unusual one, for, it often happens a man prefers to have a straight-forward decision rather than an obbligue compromise full of vague possibilities.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

'Mr. Nathulal Jain, Editor of 'Deenbandhu' has informed the Kotah State Police that a son was born to his wife, as there is an order in Kotah State that if a political worker arrives in Kotah his arrival must be reported to the Police. Mr. Nathulal thinks that the new born boy will be a political worker and, therefore, has informed the State Police accordingly."

—Our Kotah Correspondent.

* * *

The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay has telegraphed to the Viceroy that the appointment of Sir Archibald Rowlands as Finance Member "is both insulting and humiliating to this country."

Actually it is just another repetition of an old lesson to this country because it refuses to learn.

* * *

By the way, the Junior Colleague wants to know if India should take Finance Member Sir Archibald Rowlands as the preparatory dose in the plan of Doctor Wavell's faith-cure.

It should, pending another statement from the able Doctor—with appropriate quotations from Kipling.

* * *

The British Independent Labour Party Executive declares that "the events in Greece have destroyed the illusion that the British Government was fighting the war for democracy."

We are rather disappointed in the I.L.P. if it took the events in Greece for that illusion to be destroyed.

* * *

Arab women have resolved to protest to President Roosevelt and Mr Winston Churchill against American and British support for Zionism in Palestine.

If these good ladies hope that a righteous cause reinforced by chivalry is going to prevail over principles of materialistic expediency, they are very much mistaken.

* * *

Inaugurating the Poona City Students' Conference, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is reported to have advised students to study the problem of what kind of freedom they in India are fighting for.

We strongly endorse this advice. We do so in the earnest and yet forlorn hope that their study might lead to the discovery that not only India but all mankind needs a Fifth and Final Freedom: freedom from an Imperialism which is the most ancient and most comprehensively all-world, in fact, all-humanity.

They ought to begin by studying the aims, objects and strategy of the All-India Women's Conference.

* * *

A well-known art critic has been lecturing art students on how to look at a work of art.

Our own suggestion would be to go to the very source, namely, Max Factor shop windows. And then cease to bother.

* * *

Inebriate: "I wish I could stop going home drunk."

Constable: "Then you really want to give up drink?"

Inebriate: "No, just going home."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It takes a dentist to drill a raw recruit.

* * *

The trouble with Eve was that she wasn't honest; she stole apples.

* * *

Don't imagine you can make soft pillows from Cupid's wings.

* * *

When doctors disagree the patient has a chance for his life.

* * *

A model wife is one who lets her husband think that he is having his own way.

* * *

If some playwrights would vaccinate their plays before staging them, they might take better.

JAFFERI ON SOVIET'S EXAMPLE FOR INDIA

BOMBAY, Sunday

Sardar Jafferi speaking on "Soviet Union" at a meeting held under the auspices of "Rahabar Moharum Series" this evening referred to the various aspects of Soviet Union and compared the sacrifices of its people especially those from Samarkhand, Buhara and Azbekistan with the sacrifice of their Martyr Hussein.

Proceeding the speaker said that there were several such martyrs who sacrificed their all for the cause of the people. Though most of them were no more living yet their name and fame and above all their work were living examples for them to follow.

Continuing Sardar Jafferi advised the womenfolk to extricate themselves from the age-old customs and traditions which bind them down as slaves.

Through education they could enlighten themselves and serve the people along with their menfolk.

Mrs. Sayani of the Adult Education Committee thanked the speaker.

The meeting terminated with a programme of songs by Miss Ajmeri, Miss Rashida Begum and others.

Advice To Quota Holders

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India desires to inform all quota holders in the City and Suburbs of Bombay that with respect to the 20 per cent. of the stocks that they are permitted to sell in unbroken mill-packed bales to dealers in Bombay, they must do so only, after obtaining from the purchaser a declaration in writing that he is a Bombay Government Licensed Cloth Dealer and he is neither a retailer nor a quota holder.

Those quota holders whose total quota per month from all mills does not exceed 3 bales, are permitted to dispose of all such bales to any Bombay Government Licensed dealer other than a quota holder or a retailer.

BRITISH SWORD—COLOSSAL HOAX AND BADGE OF SLAVERY

IF IT HELPS CREATE AND PERPETUATE PAKISTAN

SHYAMA PRASAD MOOKERJEE'S ADDRESS AT HINDU MAHASABHA SESSION

BILASPUR, Dec. 24.

The Mahasabha's demand for the integrity of India was reiterated by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee presiding to-day over the 26th session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha here.

"A proposal agreeing to a division of India", said Dr. Mookerjee, "no matter on what ground, is not only against the interest of Hindus but of India as such. Once we allow religious considerations to determine the sovereignty of particular areas in India which will by no means be confined to one single community following one religion, there will be no peace and progress for us. Again self-determination for a provincial unit will create rival and warring zones within the country and completely shatter its central authority. Pakistan can never be won by the Moslem League by its own strength, nor does its leader expect that it will. He counts on British support to divide India. If British sword is to be perpetuated for defending Pakistan, it becomes a colossal hoax and a badge of unbroken slavery. If British rule is withdrawn after a forcible division of India, who will prevent the free state of Hindustan from re-establishing its authority over the entire Indian territory?

STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"Hindus regard this country as their sacred and holy land. Irrespective of provincial barriers or the diversity in faiths and languages there exists a remarkable economic and cultural unity and inter-dependence which cannot be destroyed at the will of persons and parties who think in beneath their dignity to regard India as their motherland. The provincial boundaries may be re-distributed; powers given to provincial units may be enlarged; but there must always remain a strong Central Government in charge of those essential departments on whose efficiency will depend the safety, progress and welfare of India as a whole. Internationally India will cease to exist once she is broken into small independent groups and fragments. Our past history has shown that whenever disruptive tendencies developed in different parts of India, her liberty disappeared and her gates were thrown open to foreign invaders. We must live and die for India and her liberty. This is an article of faith with us and it admits of no compromise.

JINNAH'S DREAM

"Mr. Jinnah's dream of Pakistan", said Dr. Mookerjee, "was fading away even from the minds of a section of his own followers. His prestige and that of the Moslem League were on the wane when Gandhiji came forward to give his blessing to what is called the C. R. formula and thus gave the League a fresh lease of life. Mr. Jinnah has rejected even this scheme and asks for further surrender. Gandhiji's commitment however remains though it cannot bind the Hindus to any extent whatever."

"The constitution of the country", continued Dr. Mookerjee, "will provide for ample safeguards to protect the religious and cultural rights of minorities wherever necessary. Fullest possible facilities will be given to all backward sections of the Indian people irrespective of caste, creed or community so that they may attain a higher standard of thought and living. Our attitude towards Muslims as such is not one of hostility or domination. When we attack the policy of the Moslem League we do so because it is actuated by considerations hardly beneficial to the welfare of India. One can understand the natural anxiety of any important community to have its rights duly protected and to demand that it will be given full equal cnance in every sphere of public service. Indeed the Mahasabha asks for no special privileges for Hindus in any part of the country. It demands that the constitution should be based on adult suffrage and on national electorates with reservation of seats for such minorities as may ask for it."

Criticising the Congress policy of "placating Muslim demands" Dr. Mookerjee said: "The Indian National Congress does not itself claim to represent Hindu point of view. It has therefore happened that although the Congress has entered the parliamentary bodies in India through Hindu seats, it has allowed Hindu interests to be sacrificed and jeopardised in the vain hope of placating reactionary Muslim demands. I cannot conceive of any narrow and sectional communalism in any organisation supported by Hindus which genuinely aspires to see their country freed from foreign domination. The interests of Hindus are identical with those of the nation itself."

MILITARY TRAINING

Referring to the Hindu Mahasabha's call upon the youth of India to take the fullest advantage of the military training "which Government felt it necessary to offer primarily in the advancement of its own interest", Dr. Mookerjee said. "In the modern age freedom cannot be maintained by any nation even for a single day unless there is an adequate armed strength available at its disposal. The British had kept India unarmed and untrained because they could not trust Indians. Circumstanced as we are a highly specialised training in modern warfare cannot be obtained by our single-handed efforts. And yet we need this training not in British interest but for our own sake and for the sake of our future stability."

Other subjects on which the speaker laid special stress are the social, economic and cultural uplift of the people; removal of untouchability; equal access to schools and temples; recognition of inter-caste association; liberal provision for education; congregational worship and simple ideas of clean and healthy life; cattle welfare; importance of Hindi as our national language; establishment of Hindu Mahila Samity throughout the country.—United Press.

Flag Salutation At Bilaspur

BILASPUR, Dec. 24.

"Every country that has self respect honours its flag with its life blood. When you salute the Flag, take a vow of eternal loyalty to the spirit of Hinduism and India's claim for full liberation", said Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President-elect of the 26th session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, unfurling the Hindu Flag this noon before a large gathering.

"In this hour of trial", continued Dr. Mookerjee, "let us draw inspiration from the thought that while we have no desire to snatch away other people's rights we shall not falter to face supreme sufferings and sacrifices to advance the sacred cause of our national regeneration. The Flag sends forth an ennobling message of hope and unity not only to the Hindus for generations to come but to all others who are equally for our country and cause and are prepared to work together for our common emancipation."

Earlier Dr. Mookerjee said: "The Gairic colour of the Flag represents the spirit of sacrifice and unselfish devotion. The Kula Kundalini and the Swastika stand for the imperishable and all-embracing ideals of our culture and heritage. The sword reminds us of the valour and strength essential for freeing the world from the grip of evil-doers. The Shakti we worship is not for domination with exploitation but for resisting injustice and oppression. The State we contemplate is to be based on truth and equality, valour and freedom.

"This flag will remain incomplete until it is planted on the soil of a free India."—United Press.

Free Hindusthan Constitution

BILASPUR, Dec. 23.

Apart from 15 resolutions which will come up before the subjects Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha there is a 65 page-book containing "constitution of Hindusthan Free State." This constitution has been drafted by a Committee appointed by the Bhopatkar Satkar Mandal, an institution which holds primarily a sum of Rs. 25,000 which the public of Maharashtra gave to Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar in recognition of his public services. In the foreward it is explained that before the war ends there must be an agreed constitution which should be placed immediately in the hands of the framers of India's future.

The Committee, in which L. B. Bhopatkar himself is a member and Mr. D. V. Gokhale of the "Kesari" is the Chairman has framed a constitution on the following basis: The name of India be Hindusthan. India should be a free State and no servant, member or even partner to any other State or Commonwealth but could enter into a defensive or offensive alliance with Britain or any other free State in the world. Hindusthan should remain an indivisible entity. The form of Government be a democratic republic and federal with residuary powers at the Centre.

The legislature should be bicameral both at the Centre and in the Provinces. There will be two chambers at the Centre and in the Provinces. The Executive will be responsible to the legislature and both are to be responsible to the people. People should have the right of calling a referendum on any subject. Even if the President of India differed from the legislature on any matter, he could also ask the people for a referendum. And lastly, the constitution has a provision regarding in the Army, Navy, Air Force without distinction of martial and non-martial races.—A. P.

Savarkar On His Talks With Viceroy

BILASPUR, Dec. 24: The meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha held last night under the presidency of Mr. V. D. Savarkar lasted for five hours when important matters such as the Oudh, Gujrath and Delhi disputes, the Savarkar-Wavell meeting, and the Jaipur affair were discussed.

Mr. Savarkar explained at length the talks that took place between him and the Viceroy. It is understood that he informed the Working Committee members that resolutions passed by various Akhand Hindusthan Conferences all over India as also the memorials signed by thousands declaring themselves opposed to Pakistan had been forwarded to the Viceroy by him and the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, while acknowledging receipt thereof, stated that His Excellency would like to meet Mr. Savarkar to know the Hindu opinion.

"There was no talk", said Mr. Savarkar, "about the formation of a National Government at the Centre, much less of the ratio of representation of Hindus and Muslims in such a Government.—United Press.

SYMBOL OF CHINA'S UNDYING SPIRIT

India's Message Of Goodwill To Generalissimo And Madame Chiang

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 23.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Indian Centre of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society held here today said that the lesson which we should learn from the heroic example of China was not to bend in homage to the superiority of mere arms, but to retain our faith in the ultimate victory of the Indian spirit.

She referred to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek as the symbol of the undying spirit of China and recalled how she was struck with the calmness of his face when she had the privilege of meeting him in India. He was calm because he was certain of the ultimate victory of the Chinese spirit and all that China stood for. It was the spirit of tranquillity, she emphasised, born out of the deep faith in the superior strength of moral forces.

Concluding Mrs. Naidu said that the two countries—India and China, as twin-mothers of world civilisation, had always been bound together by common aspirations, by an upward vision of a world, free from hatred and animosity.

The meeting decided to send a message of goodwill to China expressing the hope that China would emerge out of this trial very soon not only with a military victory but also with a moral superiority under the wise leadership of the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.—A.P.

German Spies And Saboteurs

Appeal To Frenchmen To Co-operate

PARIS, Dec. 23.—All Frenchmen were yesterday (Friday) asked by the Manhunt Military Commission of the National Council of Resistance to join in the great hunt for German spies and saboteurs and by watching out for suspicious foreigner to help stamp out fifth column activities.

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY UNDER DISCUSSION

The French Foreign Office is taking the first steps to prepare negotiations for the renewal of the formal Anglo-French Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Aid. The French Ambassador to Britain, Rene Massigli returned to London from here yesterday (Friday) with a draft of French proposals. Reliable quarters state that the French favour an agreement on the lines of the Franco-Soviet Treaty but also including an understanding on a number of other problems of importance to both countries. It is believed they like to see the treaty include wording of the article in the Russian treaty, leaving the parties widest possibilities for joint action to anticipate instead of awaiting a new German aggression, which both France and Russia firmly believe will be attempted.

MIDDLE EAST POLICY

Especial importance is attached here to an agreement on policy in the Middle East where it is pointed out there was lack of co-ordination in the policies of the two countries in the period between the two wars. It is suggested that identity of French and British attitudes towards the Pan Arab question is eminently desirable and in some quarters a proposal is advanced that a permanent unofficial organ of consultation between the two Foreign Offices be established to deal with Muslim affairs in regions where both the countries have interests.—Reuter.

Renault Works Seized

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Paris Radio says the Renault Works which built motor cars, planes, tanks, and trucks, have been confiscated and will be operated by the French Government. This was decided to-night at a formal meeting of the French Cabinet.—Reuter.

COST OF LIVING IN CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING, Dec. 23.—If you want to buy a hat in Chungking now, you will have to pay fifty sterling for it. A pair of shoes costs twenty sterling, a suit length two hundred sterling, a bottle of whisky 190 sterling, lipstick ten sterling and a pound of butter ten sterling. —Reuter.

American Air Attack On Jap Troops Near Wanting

CHUNGKING, Dec. 23: American aircraft have attacked Japanese troops near Wanting, a China-India link town on the Burma Road near the Sino-Burmese border which is already threatened by Chinese forces. To-day's 'communique' from the United States Headquarters in China said: "Fighters and bombers hit Japanese troops concentrations and road traffic near Wanting and bombed Kunlong ferry."—Reuter.

LORD GORT'S X'MAS MESSAGE

JERUSALEM: Need for partnership of goodwill within the Holy Land was stressed by Lord Gort in a Christmas message to the people of Palestine. The message says that for those within earshot of the bells of Bethlehem the call "peace on earth and goodwill towards men" comes with special force.

"After over five years of war this eternal message cannot but inspire us to reach forward to our goal."—Reuter.

Khuhro Case Adjourned To January 10

SUKKUR, Dec. 23.

An additional list of nine witnesses including three members of the Sind Assembly was filed by Mr. Dialmal Lalwani, Defence Counsel, when the case against Khan Bahadur Khuhro, his brother and three others was resumed today. The three Assembly Members cited as defence witnesses are: Khan Bahadur Jaffer Khan Burdi, Mr. Yusuf Chandio, Parliamentary Secretary and Syed Nur Muhammad Shah.

Mr. Partabrai Punwani, Crown Counsel, applied to the court for treating the confessions of Daresh, approver in this case, Kamal, an accused in the first Allahabux murder case, and Karimbux, an accused in the present case, as exhibits.

After the examination of two clerks the case was adjourned till January 10, 1945.—A.P.

Funds For New Irrigation Projects In Orissa

CUTTACK, Dec. 22.—Supplementary demands under various heads amounting to Rs. 12,04,982 were published yesterday by the Government of Orissa. These demands, among others, relate to repairs of embankments damaged in floods, irrigation projects in furtherance of the grow more food campaign and loans to agriculturists.

A grant in aid of Rs. 12,000 has been made for the maintenance of Wavell Homes for destitute children in the Province.

Government have decided to take delivery of 800 tons of ammonium sulphate, Orissa's quota fixed by the Central Government for the year 1944-45, for which a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,32,000 has been sanctioned. These fertilisers will be sold at cost price to the cultivators for increasing food production in the Province.—A.P.

A meeting of the Bhopal Workers Study Circle was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Naraindasji A. Saraf, in which the rules and aims and objects have been passed.

"BE A GOOD INDIAN"

Abid Ali's Address To Poona Students' Conference

POONA, Dec. 23.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, presiding over the Poona City Students' Conference which opened here to-day, called upon the students to play their part fully in the national struggle for freedom. The student world, he said, should keep its wagon hitched to the star of national freedom. It should organise itself in normal times for equipping itself better for the future. In times of dynamic struggle it should take its place in the vanguard. At other times it should organise itself for study, debate and training in organisation.

KAMALADEVI'S ADDRESS

Inaugurating the Conference, Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya said that though there might be a difference of opinion as to the extent to which students can take part in political activities they had a great contribution to make to the politics of the country. For politics is the very life breath of any slave people. She regretted to find, however, that many students believed that a cursory glance at the morning papers and smattering knowledge of some subjects was sufficient to make them politicians. She wanted to make it clear that they must not only study problems confronting India but also the world, for India could never dissociate herself from the rest of the world.

NATURE OF FREEDOM

An important problem the students must give thought to, she continued, was the nature of freedom to which they were going to fight. For the very principles that we formulated would ultimately determine the freedom that was going to come to us. The present political, economic and social structure of the society needs to be modified, for the system as it prevailed today was a danger and each war seemed to be leading to another. Power politics must be given up for it had led to the misery of millions of people. She commended in this respect the constructive programme given to the country by Mahatma Gandhi as a suitable basis on which to build our system.—

Presidential Address

In the course of his presidential address at the Students' Conference held at Poona on Saturday Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai said:

Though the Congress organisation lies battered and bruised and its leaders are still in gaols, the Congress continues to be the most authentic of the national urge. And Gandhiji's guidance and leadership constitute the life breath of the Nationalist movement. To his matchless leadership we plead our unqualified allegiance anew.

The Nation is realising that a righteous cause is not won merely on the strength of a clear slogan. The Quit India demand is best implemented by every citizen by telling himself that he himself should be a good Indian. That means he should purge himself of every sectarian or religious differences, that he should regard every other Indian as his brother. Nothing should be done to aid the foreigner in his stay or in his rule.

In the correct appreciation of this principle lies the key to the communal problem. Pakistan and Hindudom have no reality so long as they function under the Union Jack. Whether they are Muslims or Hindus they would discover the favours which Imperialism had shown to them and weakened them progressively. Who does not realise that separate electorates which were given to Muslims as a special protection has so totally failed in its purpose that the quack doctor has to prescribe the impossible remedy of a separate state for Muslims.

This is an hour of test to the nationalist. He has to show that he is a good Indian if his demand to the British to quit India is to be implemented. He has to purge himself of every trace of communalism and it would be well for Congress men too to do some introspection and free themselves from such reproach.

WORD TO COMMUNALISTS

I wish the minorities themselves realise that it is in their own interests to get out of the clutches of the communalists in their ranks. The attainment of Azadi is as much a necessity to the minorities as it is to the majority. Those who regard themselves as belonging to the minorities should forget the difference and shoulder their share of the burden in the national struggle for freedom. That alone would ensure for them an honourable place in the nation and entitle them for their share in the governance of the country.

Some of the older leaders used to say that a slave nation has no politics. This fallacy has been repeatedly challenged and I may here recall how Sir S. Radhakrishnan in his speech at Alibag last week pointed out how a slave nation has nothing but politics. The politics of national Freedom are different from party politics or the politics of administration. No one who is a component part of the nation can rightfully keep wholly away from them. The Congress represents the main trend in the Freedom urge and the rightful place for the student-world is the Congress organisation.

Both Communalists and Communists have been trying hard to instil their political philosophy into the student mind.

But the politics of both these groups lack the very essential elements that make a national organisation. The Communalists develop cliques and factions while the Communists look outside the nation for their inspiration. They own no allegiance to the land of the birth and both consciously and unconsciously they are trying to fasten a new yoke on the neck of their brethren. The hollowness of Communist propaganda is too self-evident to need a new exposure. Theirs can never be a national party till they own unqualified allegiance to the motherland and become as resentful of dictation from Moscow as from London. The comrade henchmen of Moscow can no more win freedom for India than a rabble of Rao Bahadurs and knock-kneed Khan Bahadurs.

Labels and liveries do not change the nature of "loyalists."

TASK BEFORE STUDENTS

The student world should keep its waggon hitched to the star of national freedom. It should organise itself in normal times for equipping itself better for the future. In times of dynamic struggle it should take its place in the vanguard. At other times it should organise itself for study, debate and training in organisation.

As one great revolutionary thinker puts it: "You cannot fight and beat revolutions as you can fight and beat nations. You can kill a man, but you simply can't kill a rebel. For a proper rebel has an ideal of living while your only ideal is to kill him so that you may preserve yourself. And the reason why no real revolution or religion, has ever been beaten is that rebels die for something worth dying for the future, but their enemies die only to preserve the past; and makers of history are always stronger than the makers of Empire."

Mr. J. B. H. Wadia Supports Radical Democratic Party

Mr. J B. H. Wadia in the course of a statement says:

The echoes of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks have not as yet died their natural death. But it is an ill-wind that blows good to no one. The unpleasant ending to the Mount Pleasant interlude could serve at least one useful purpose, if it were to be regarded as exposing the futility of out-moded politics. Sympathetic, bitter and impartial reactions indicate the anxiety on the part of all to end the deadlock by new methods. Hence the demand for a new re-grouping of forces so that fresh blood would succeed where the old-timers have failed. One has not to go far in one's search for the right kind of leadership. I refer to the Radical Democratic Party which has arisen from the smouldering fires of antiquated politics. Within the short span of four years, it has built a resolute super-structure on the solid rock of rational politics under the unswerving leadership of M N. Roy,—the man who has so tenaciously withstood an unjust news black-out, which has been partially lifted only of late.

The Radical Democratic Party is the party of the common man of India. Let the sceptic who smiles and the cynic who scoffs go candidly to its 18-point programme laying down the fundamental principles of the constitution of a free India.

The programme of the R.D.P. is a straight challenge to the man who is resolved to devote himself to the service of his country. The party invites him to decide for himself whether it is capable of solving his problems or not; whether it is his party or not. It is also an invitation to the man-in-the-street interested in the fate of his country to find out for himself if he can be in sympathy with not only the pious aspirations but also the precise activities of the party. Its platform is so broad-based that all, except a small and powerfully entrenched minority, can find living space on it.

The Radical Democratic Party is the People's Party, be it under Pakistan or Hindustan, Commonwealth or Confederation. I take this opportunity, as its member, to appeal to all, in the name of liberty and progress, to come forward and make its platform their own.

Kurundwad State Assembly

KURUNDWAD, Dec. 22

The third session of the Kurundwad State Assembly was opened here under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur L. P. Kulkarni who read out Rajasaheb's message expressing his desire to undertake schemes of rural development, encouragement to cottage industries, and starting silk and sugar factories in the State. The Rajasaheb intended to appoint committees to consider post-war reconstruction and general progress of the State and urged for public co-operation.

The session was attended by Ranisaheb and prominent citizens.—A.P.

Alleged Forcible Collection Of War Loans

(From Our Correspondent)

ALWAR, Dec. 20.

Force, it is alleged, was used to collect war loan in village Mandhan of Alwar State. People were dragged from their houses at the dead of night and were, it is said, severely beaten. Harijan Chamars have been forced to pay Rs. 100 each. A seventy-five years old Mahomedan Teli, it is alleged, was severely beaten and Rs. 500 was taken from him. This money had been deposited with him for the repairs of a mosque. A boy of twelve, it is stated, was detained in Bahror Nizamat for ten days. Wires were sent to the Prime Minister, the Maharaja, Chamber of Princes and the Viceroy by the father of the boy. Mr. Kurshed Ali, Collector, was deputed for investigation but he returned without satisfying the people.

Some twenty-five persons of the village came to report the matter to the Prime Minister. He assured them to investigate into the matter personally.

Tales about alleged excesses were related by some twenty-five persons in a well attended public meeting held under the auspices of Alwar Raj Praja Mandal at Mandhan. The meeting was addressed by Shri Shobha Ram Ramjilal Agarwal and Laxminarain.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Annual Sports

Presiding over the prize distribution ceremony of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Seth Ratanchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Indian Hume Pipe Co., made a short speech after the welcome address of the Principal, Mr. P. N. Joshi.

Mr. Ratanchand described the engineer as 'soldier of creation' who has an uphill task to fight his way to the objective amidst the warring elements of nature and had to manage balanced economy of comparative costs to make an industrial enterprise successful.

Mr. Ratanchand gave a caution to safeguard India's interests amidst the world competition of highly industrialized nations by adopting a spirit of compromise and sacrifice among the employers and technical personnel in this country.

Mrs. Vimlabai Ratanchand distributed the prizes and a vote of thanks was moved by Dr. Kelkar, and Mr. Gokhale, the General Secretary of the Gymkhana.

ORISSA EX-MINISTER RELEASED

CUTTACK Dec. 23: Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, ex-Minister of Orissa was released unconditionally from the Cuttack Jail last night.—A. P.

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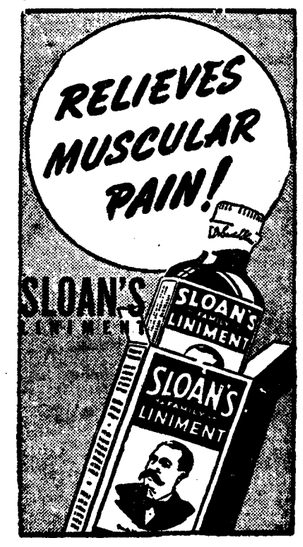

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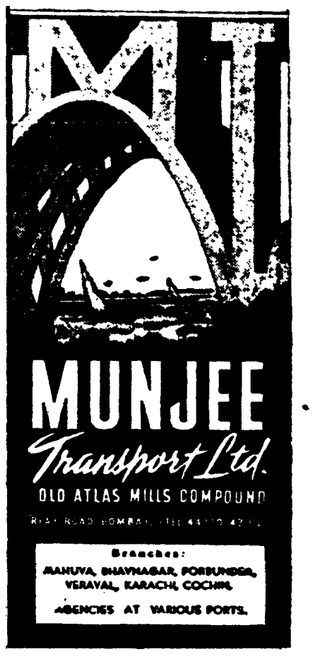

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Keep on with the good work. Prices are still falling and will continue to do so as long as people spend less and save more. Now, as many people have found out, money investments are the best. Any of these is absolutely secure:—Co-operative Societies, Insurance, Savings Bank Account, Post-Office Savings Bank, Government Loans, National Savings Certificates.

SAVE ALL YOU CAN AND INVEST ALL YOU SAVE

Avoid all unnecessary expenditure on clothes, furniture, crockery, cycles, motor cars, and other things which you will be able to buy much more cheaply after the war. For the duration, do without luxuries. This is the true path to personal and National prosperity.

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3. Understand that if everyone refuses to pay more than the controlled rates, the black market will perish.
4. Understand that Police needs only INFORMATION to smash these evil-doers.

All of us must help the Police to destroy black markets. Already we read every day of convictions. But this is not enough. Only when all of us come forward with our information will this evil disappear finally.

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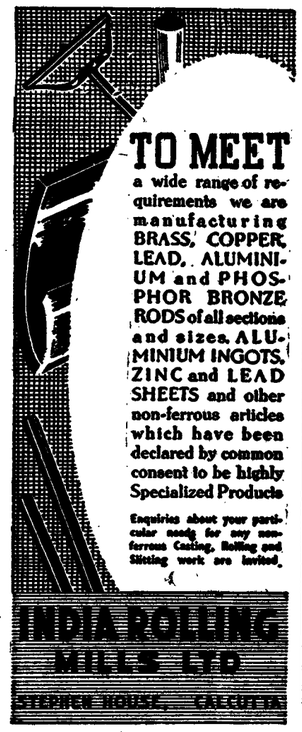

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DREW PEARSON UPSETS 'ECONOMIST'

LONDON, Dec. 22

Drew Pearson, widely syndicated Washington journalist, was recently adjudicated by his colleagues in the press to be the most influential daily columnist, writes the weekly financial newspapers, "Economist".

His popularity and influence are based to a large degree on what appears to be unique access to sources of news. Mr. William Phillips' reports to the President on India and the dispatch by Mr. Kirk, United States Ambassador in Rome, detailing Mr. Churchill's instructions to Gen. Scoble on the Greek crisis are among the 'forbidden fruits' Pearson collected for his readers.

The latest pippin from the offcial orchard is the alleged text of Bonomi's grievance against the British Government as privately addressed to President Roosevelt.

"There is", adds the 'Economist' "Much head-shaking in Washington over Pearson's disclosures. If the disclosures are authentic it looks as if the pippin had burst somewhere.

If there is bootleg traffic in secret papers—all of them curiously enough anti-British—the United States administration will have to take some more effective action to reassure other Governments that it can protect their confidences if not its own."—Reuter.

Belgian Gestapo Agent Admits It

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23: Belgian Gestapo agent Salden who has been arrested is said to have admitted that he gave the Germans a plan of the Royal palace and helped the Gestapo in their search for Prince Charles, the Belgian Regent.—Reuter.

Madras Postmen's Plea For Court Of Inquiry

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

A resolution deciding to submit an application under the Trade Disputes Act to the Government of India to appoint a Court of Inquiry for settling the dispute relating to dearness allowance, abolition of the new scales and the raising of the basic scales and pensionary benefits, was adopted unanimously at the general meeting of the Madras Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff's Union held here yesterday.

Mr. S. Guruswomi, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, addressing the meeting criticised the terms of reference of the Bombay Committee of Inquiry as inadequate and misleading. He supported the demands of the postmen.—United Press.

Dr. Dhar's Gift In P. C. Roy's Memory

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University has accepted an endowment fer Rs. 2 lakhs from Dr. N. Dhar, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces and formerly a Professor of Chemistry at Allahabad University, to perpetuate the memory of his Guru the late Sir P. C. Roy.

Out of the income of this fund, it is stated a Professorship in Agricultural Chemistry will be created and until this is possible, Lectureship and Research Scholarship will be maintained. This endowment is also expected to enable the University to develop its department of Agriculture suitably.—A.P.

S. A. Khan's Tribute To South Africans

PRETORIA, Dec. 23.

Sir S. A. Khan replying on the occasion of a dinner party given in his honour here yesterday said this was not the occasion to discuss political questions but he did want to say that individually he had never met people more distinguished for their culture, sympathy and kindness than those he had met in this country. Three years spent in South Africa had passed quickly and he was returning to India with a feeling of deep sympathy for the Indian community and high appreciation of the sympathetic attitude of some Europeans.

The country was the repository of talent of which any country could justifiably be proud. This applied particularly to the Afrikaans speaking people of the Transvaal with whom his countrymen seemed to be on excellent terms.

Sir S A Khan paid special tribute to Mr. Hofmeyr who, he said, was regarded by Indians as a guide, philosopher and friend. Mr. Hofmeyr was their spokesman both inside and outside the Cabinet and had sacrificed his career more than once in the interests of the Indian people in South Africa.—Reuter.

Ceylon Reforms Commission

COLOMBO, Dec. 23.—The Soulbury Commission proposes at the first instance to examine the constitutional reforms proposals (in terms of His Majesty's Government's declaration of June 26, 1943) already published or which may be submitted in writing before January 15, 1945, and criticisms on such proposals.

The Commission thereafter will publish all proposals and proceed to hear oral evidence in Colombo Town Hall. While individual visits may be paid by members to up-country centres it is not at present contemplated that any session of the Commission will be held outside Colombo.—A.P.

Personnel of Bhopal Kasturba Fund Committee

BHOPAL, (By Mail). The Secretary of the Bhopal State Kasturba Fund Collection Committee has announced the following personnel of the new Working Committee: Kasim Mian Saheb, President; Mr. G. S. Mahanote, Secretary and Seth Bhanwar Lal Saheb Kasat (Sehore), Mr. Mahomed Vakil (Sehore), Shrimati Putre Bai (Sehore), Mrs. Sakina Qadar, the Head Mistress of the Sultania Girls High School, Mrs. Sumbla Masud, Dr. Subba Lakshmi, the Lady Doctor, Shaikir Saheb as members.

A convening body has been organised to establish a branch of the All-India Women's Conference at Bhopal. Miss Amna Bi is the Secretary of the body.

VIRAMGAM CORDON HARDSHIPS

Bombay Committee Secretary On The Scene

JORAVARNAGAR, Dec. 17.

Mr. C. C. Shah, Secretary, Viramgam Customs Cordon Enquiry Committee writes:—

I passed through Viramgam on Sunday, 11th instant. I observed the working of the Customs cordon. I had also an interview with Mr. Gordon. The Collector of Customs had been to Viramgam the previous day. They had a long conference. Final instructions have not been issued as yet.

The authorities have again begun locking the trains. Illegal though it is, Mr. Gordon said they had to do it in the interest of the public to avoid great rush which resulted in injury to persons, loss of articles and sometimes even of valuables and in pick-pocketing.

As regards thro' trains from Kathiawar, Mr. Gordon told me that they proposed to try as an experiment examining the passengers on the platform. The proposal to examine them in the train does not appear to have found favour with the authorities. As one of the inspectors told me, it would be very inconvenient to them as they have to kneel for several hours to examine in the train, which, coupled with night duty, was a great burden to them. I think the convenience of the passengers ought to have been the over-riding consideration.

The problem of "cooli" charges has been, I was told, taken up by the District Traffic Superintendent and is under consideration. For the present, it continues as acute as before.

The position of cloth import needs clarification. Mr. Gordon told me that the Textile Commissioner has forbidden altogether import of even one yard. But he has left it to the discretion of the Customs Collector to permit 10 lbs. per family if the authorities are satisfied that it is intended for genuine personal use. The position therefore is that while legally, import of even one yard is an offence, the Customs authorities may in their discretion permit 10 lbs. per family. At present, when the cloth taken by any passenger appears to be more than 5 lbs. they weigh it and take down the name and address of the person to keep a record to be reported to the Textile Commissioner. Mr. Gordon complained that some merchants in Kathiawar were observing this concession and making a trade of it which makes the task of the authorities difficult.

I should say that the conduct of the officials at present on the whole appears to be helpful that cannot be said of the police. The system has given rise to several minor problems which have become a source of income to many.

ROOT OF THE TROUBLE

The real root of the trouble is the system rather than the men marking it. As Mr. Gordon said, certain hardship to the passengers is inevitable so long as the present system continues. The greater need is to concentrate on the abolition of the present system. Three ex-Advocates General of Bombay, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Sir J. B. Kanga and Mr. V. F. Taraporevala have advised that the authorities have no power to compel all passengers to pass thro' a particular enclosure. If the authorities cannot find a better method, that is no justification for continuing the present illegal system.

For the present, I suggest it would be advisable to have a branch of the Bombay Inquiry Committee at Viramgam and an advisory committee of local leaders. They can remain in touch with the authorities and watch the working of the Customs cordon and periodically report on the situation. It would also be desirable to have on the station a volunteer organisation for some time to assist and advise the passengers. It should not be difficult to implement both these suggestions.

On the wider problem of the abolition of the cordon, Mr. Gordon observed that if only the 4 or 5 rulers of the maritime ports of Kathiawar came to an understanding with the Central Government, the public can be saved all these hardships. The rulers of non-maritime states owe it to their subjects to take up this problem in the interests of their subjects.

I asked Mr. Gordon what was the Customs revenue at Viramgaum. He said he could not give the figures but on my asking whether it was enough to meet the expenses of the department, he said, probably not. But he said this was a preventive measure and not intended as a source of revenue. Surely the Government of India can devise better method of prevention than this cruelty to the public. Export of many articles has been prohibited from province to province and even from district to district and it has not been necessary to impose such a harsh system of Customs cordon. Why cannot such other methods work in this case as well?

Jail For Blackmail

R. A. Trindade alias Tony figured before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as an accused person to answer a charge of criminal intimidation and extortion preferred against him by Mr. Dossabhoy Maneckji Gorwalla. The complainant in the course of the trial stated that he was the Assistant Editor of an Anglo-Vernacular journal well-known in Bombay, viz., "Kaiser-i-Hind." The complainant, further stated that he was donating small sums of money for charity irrespective of caste, colour and creed. Some time back the wife of the accused coming to know of his philanthropic disposition, approached him for monetary assistance. Thereafter small donations from time to time were received by the wife of the accused even when she went to Karachi. The complainant in his letters to the wife of the accused always gave fatherly advice and sent small donations as well. Even after the return from Karachi small donations were asked for by the wife of the accused but the complainant point blank refused to give any further assistance. This led to the accused writing a letter from Poona blackmailing the complainant falsely alleging intimacy with his wife and threatening to expose him in a court of law, unless moneys were paid to him to hush up the matter. followed by two more letters.

A warrant was issued which led to the arrest of the accused. It was brought to the notice of the Court that the accused had absconded from the police custody after his arrest and was rearrested.

The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Rustom R. Dadachanji, Advocate High Court, appeared for the complainant. The accused was defended by Mr. C. V. Vedak, Advocate.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23: Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Convener, Committee of Action, All-India Moslem League, announces that the meeting of the Committee of Action will be held on Wednesday, January 10, 1945, in New Delhi.

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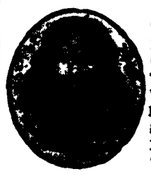

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Drive For Man-Power Pushed To Its Limit

New Call-Up Marks End Of Political Optimism In Britain That War Is Reaching Its Final Weeks

LONDON, Dec. 24.

There is no doubt that the new call-up for a quarter of a million extra frontline troops is the first official reaction to the new German offensive and it marks the end of the political optimism that the war is reaching its final weeks, cables the "United Press of India" correspondent.

It is said in official quarters that the decision in this regard was taken following consultations with the U. S. military authorities.

It is reported in knowledgeable circles that Field-Marshal Montgomery who visited the American First Army reported direct to the War Cabinet. His views, it appears, may have led to the decision on the eve of the sixth Christmas of the war and whatever illusion may have arisen as to its approaching end will now be shattered.

On modern standards of fighting formations, the addition of a quarter million fighting troops represents the creation of some twenty new divisions.

The man-power drive of the Ministry of Labour has now been pushed almost to its limit.

The area from which the new forces can be obtained is very narrow. Therefore the new men for the army will be drawn mainly from those munitions industries which have become redundant.

The new fighting units will have intensive training during the winter and will provide a powerful reserve in the spring.—United Press of India.

Kasturba Fund Centre In Delhi Province

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

It is announced on behalf of the Delhi Committee of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust that the total figure of collections made in Delhi has now reached Rs. 5,55,621-14-0. It is claimed that the ratio of the Delhi province collections in relation to population industrial wealth etc. is the highest in India.

Arrangements are already under way for the opening of a centre in the midst of villages in this province in the charge of a qualified lady doctor assisted by a suitable staff. The centre will be equipped for maternity and general medical work, a basic school and other constructive and welfare activities for the exclusive benefit of village women and children.—A. P.

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THE WEEK'S WAR REVIEW

(From A Correspondent)

As the Allied armies all over the world continue to advance and the war steadily approaches its end, the difficulties of peace loom ever larger. In the days when the only choice for most people was to kill Germans and Japanese, or be conquered and killed by them, there were few internal disagreements between the Allies. But now that the United Nations are well on the way to final victory, they are becoming less and less united.

Poland

Russia's desire for a strong and united Poland on her Western borders is still not being realised. Because Marshal Stalin is a realist, who intends to keep his vast mixture of States out of another war, he wants to move the frontier of his country westwards. That is a demand which the Polish Government in London, who have long been known as decidedly right-wing in their politics, continue strenuously to resist, despite the fact that the British Government are whole-heartedly behind the Russian demands.

For this reason, the Red Army, long-poised for a final thrust through Poland into Germany, have been held up, and the thrust has instead been made through the Balkans, Marshal Stalin will not, however, wait much longer, and it is, indeed, a short-sighted policy on the part of the Poles to delay in conforming with the desires of their powerful neighbour. The Lublin Government, which was set up by Marshal Stalin, certainly represents a large part of the population of Poland; probably numerically more than does the Polish exile Government in London, and it may be that if the London Government delays much longer they will miss the boat altogether, and find themselves permanently replaced in their own country but the Lublin Government.

Hungary

Meanwhile, the Red Army in the Balkans is still pushing steadily on in the face of increasingly determined opposition, and has already broken through German defences on the line of the River Ipol. This means that Marshal Malinovsky's troops, both north and south of Budapest, are now likely to push straight to the west without bothering about that city. Only a hundred miles of good flat country for the Red Army's tanks is now between them and Vienna, the capital of Austria.

Italy

In Italy, the Fifth Army front remains fluid in the mountainous country to the west of Bologna, where most of the fighting is between patrols. The Eighth Army, on the eastern sector of the front, has knocked out the pivot of the pivot of the German defence of Bologna by its capture of Faenza, and Canadian and Polish troops are now within twenty miles of Bologna itself. strong counter-attacks by German tanks have been stubbornly resisted, and the fall of this key industrial centre seems imminent.

Greece

The fighting in Greece between the British Army and ELAS forces has in the past week been bitter in the extreme. Tanks and planes have been used by General Scobie in attempts to quell the ELAS troops, but, despite this, the Greek troops continue to fight back. Although ELAS say that they have no desire to fight the British, and are ready to hand in their arms, they are nevertheless determined not to do so until the Government of Greece is cleaned of all Fascist elements.

France

The recent German drive against General Hodges' U. S. First Army has made considerable progress towards the vital town of Liege, although S.H.A.E.F. communiques stress the fact that no alarm is necessary. It was only to be expected that the German Army, which is still by no means beaten, should muster for at least one super counter-offensive of this kind, and it is safe to assume that the Allied command had not overlooked this probability. Nevertheless, any spirit of complacency at this stage might well lead to at any rate temporary disaster for the Allies, and the sooner the German thrust is countered the sooner other Allied armies will be able to break into Germany itself. Total defeat of the double-pronged assault, which is said to have been planned by Hitler himself, may well open the road to Berlin, providing the opportunity for a final break-through for which the Allied armies have been manoeuvring.

Burma

Japanese forces who hastily evacuated Bhamo the day before General Sultan's tank-plane-artillery assault was due to start are still retreating towards Mandalay. From the north-east they are being chased by Chinese troops, and from the north by the British 36th Division. To the west 14th Army patrols are now some ten miles south of Shwegyin, and have made contact with the troops advancing from the north. At the same time, a strong attack has started in the hitherto quiet area round Maungdaw, and units of the 15th Indian Corps are now in Kandaung; six miles south-east of Buthidaung, and also in Indin, 25 miles south-east of Maungdaw. Supported by relentless bombing by R.A.F. and U.S.A.A.F. planes and with raiding parties being landed from R.I.N. ships in the enemies rear, the 15th Corps seem well on the way to Akyab. The war has really started for the Japanese. Now they are learning the meaning of co-ordinated assaults from all sides, and they are getting out of many of the areas which they originally occupied so easily, just as quickly as they can.

Philippines

In the Pacific too, the Japanese High Command are finding out that island gained in the flush of a back-stabbing victory are hard to hold when the opposition gets going. General MacArthur has wasted no time, despite bad weather, in his promised liberation of the Philippines, and while his troops are still battling on Leyte, he has outflanked the enemy by new landing on Mindoro. This island, with its flat terrain, was not thought by the Japanese to be a likely locale for General MacArthur's future landings, and was not heavily defended. As a result, American construction squads are already at work making new airfields, which will play an important part in the eventual annihilation of all Japanese forces in the main islands of the Philippine group.

"Grievances Of Ratnagiri Peasants"

The District Magistrate of Ratnagiri writes:—

With reference to an article published in the issue of your paper dated 4th Dec. 1944, under the caption "Grievances of Ratnagiri Peasants," I have the honour to inform you that your correspondent has misrepresented the rules as well their enforcement regarding movement of agricultural produce by cultivators and landlords in this District.

2. The correct position is that there is a general ban on the movement of agricultural produce from one Revenue village to another except on a permit granted by the Dist. Magistrate or an officer authorised by him. Actual cultivators of land are freely issued permits for removing their agricultural produce from the village of cultivation to the village of their residence. Such permits are granted by the Mamlatdar, Mahalkari, Aval Karkuns, T.D.S. and Circle Inspectors. The cultivators so permitted to move their produce have to declare to the village Officers (the talati or Police Patil) of the respective villages the quantity of corn so moved. I know not of any case of refusal of permits to actual cultivator nor of theft or damage to his corn for want of a movement permit. Recently orders have been issued that corn in ears or sheaves could be removed by such agriculturists without permit.

3. As regards absentee landlords they are allowed to bring the rent in kind due to them from their tenants in the village of produce to the village of their residence provided that they contribute to the Local Purchase Scheme of Government not less than 50 per cent of the produce of the excess over six months' requirements of their families whichever is greater. Such permits are granted by the Mamlatdars/Mahalkaris and in their absence by Extra Aval Karkuns, Taluka Distribution Supervisors.

4. There are no talatis or Revenue Patils in 1020 villages of this District on account of Khoti tenure. Talatis are being appointed in Khoti villages in the current year. But they have not yet the standing to exercise the power to issue permits. The power has been conferred on the lowest permanent official, namely, Circle Inspector upwards.

5. The shortage of rice in this Dist. on account of the loss of Burma is well-known. After importing the maximum possible rice from outside and adding to it the local purchases we have been able to issue one-third to one-half cereal ration in the form of rice. The rules quoted above permit the absentee landlords to move upto 6 months' requirements of rice from their tenants. For the remaining 6 months they will get the same rice ration as other consumers i.e. in all they will get upto 8 to 9 months' rice in a year. Allowing them more rice would mean a clear reduction in the three to four months' rice which the non-agriculturist and the small cultivator gets from the ration shop. The landlord who resides outside his village mainly to educate his children or to enjoy the amenities of an urban area hardly deserves any more concession at the cost of the non-agriculturist or the poor agriculturist in this Dist.

6. You will thus see that there is nothing ridiculous either in the rule or in the method of its enforcement in this Dist. as your correspondent has suggested.

Fraud On Empire

ATLANTIC CHATER, GREATEST HOAX ON SUBJECT PEOPLES

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Indians, Ceylonese and Africans met last night to discuss the fraud perpetrated on the Empire in the form of the Atlantic Charter. The people present unanimously agreed that the Atlantic Charter was the greatest hoax thrown on a number of subjugated nations in order to deceive them.

The revelation the other day, said the speakers, that the Charter was not signed either by Mr. Churchill or by President Roosevelt was a further proof that Britain had no intentions whatsoever of freeing her subject peoples.

"It is on the other hand disappointing to see that the United States mixed up in such a shoddy cheap trick as many people expected her to stand up for the legitimate rights of the peoples under oppression", said they.—United Press.

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RACING UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

MUTT AND JEFF—Just by way of changing the subject—Eh. Wot? By BUD FISHER

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WAIT'LL I TELL YA! YESTERDAY SHE CAME HOME WITH A POT ON HER HEAD, I COULD HARDLY KEEP FROM LAUGHIN'!-- IT--
IT-- IT--
-AND THE FUNNIEST PART OF IT WAS TEN DAYS LATER THEY FOUND THE CAT ON TOP OF THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING!
HA HA HA
HA HA TEE HEE
MUTT, WAIT! WHAT WAS THE BEGINNING OF THAT FUNNY STORY?
HM-ER--

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Wanted one Assistant Surgeon and one Compounder for Deolali South. Forward copies of qualifications and pay required to Post Box No. 1476 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Refrigeration Mechanics, having good experience. Handsome pay with brilliant future prospect. Apply Box No. 6859. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Automobile Mechanic, having full knowledge for repairing vehicles of all makes. Pay Rs. 150-20-250 according to qualifications. Those with good testimonials should apply to Sholapur Motor Transport, Ltd. Lloyd Bridge, Poona. 1464

Wanted qualified Overseers and Sub-Overseers knowing levelling and surveying and experienced in roads and buildings works Preference will be given to suitable Kutchi candidates. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary expected to the State Engineer, Kutch State, Bhuj, before the 15th January, 1945. 1454

SOCIAL

Wanted:—Social Ladies for pen friendship companionship hobbies 'friends' 26, Ramghat, Benares. 6905

SITUATION WANTED

An experienced cutter with 25 years' experience having worked with leading aristocratic tailoring concerns of Lahore, Simla, Quetta & Karachi is open for engagement at Bombay. Can interview. Apply Box No. 6901, "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists: For our M.O.P. and Horn Button. Write for terms and conditicn for agency or stockist. Basak Button Mfg. Co. 69, Gournetai Saha Street, P.O. Wari, Dacca. (6896)

Wanted Agents to book orders (wholesale or retail) for teas for all grades available with our firm. For terms apply to: The Original Tea Mart, Post Box No. 166. Coimbatore 6871

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our M. O. P. & Horn Buttons, J. Smith & Co., Baraikhali, (Dacca) Bengal. 6895

MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted Electric Motor, 20-H. P. low revolutions, 440 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles Slip ring with reversing drum controller resistance. State price. Guaranteed good condition. Apply Nilambur Mines Ltd., Devala, Nilgiris 6870

Wanted a New or Second hand. Lancashire Boiler 30' x 8' and may work upto 180 lbs. per square inch. Manager the Lakshmiji Sugar Mills Company, Ltd., Maholi, Dist. Sitapur. 453

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale: Brooks & Doxey's Roving Frame Spare Parts. Upright Stud Brackets. 20T and 24T Spindle Bevels. 20T Bobbin Wheel. Front Bottom fluted Roller Gearing end and middle pieces. Arbors with loose bosses. Arbors. Bobbin Shaft Wheels 42T and spindles. Apply to Box No. 1523, "Bombay Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

Sale—Beautiful Bungalow in High Class locality at Bangalore. Rs. 30,000 near offer. Apply—Moro Krishnarao, 276 Anjaneya Temple, 2nd Street, Seshadripur, Bangalore. 6890

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Corks Indian Manufacture in all numbers and sizes including discs, washers etc. At very moderate rates. Apply to Gosris Limited, Ernakulam 6851

A nice, unused Dawson make Billiard Table for sale. Apply Box No. 6893, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS in Candidates' own handwriting are invited not later than 6th January, 1945, from qualified male candidates domiciled in Bombay Province for temporary clerk's posts in Bombay City on Rs. 50-5/2-90 plus dearness allowance. Preference will be given to those who know typing. Applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications, office experience and typing speed.

M. D. BHAT,
Commissioner of Excise.
Bombay, 20th December, 1944.
1491

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Engineer under the District Local Board Surat in the scale of Rs. 150-10-300 p. m. plus Rs. 75/- p. m. as Permanent Travelling Allowance. A deserving candidate may be started on a higher salary than the minimum The appointment will be temporary and subject to immediate termination in case of the reversion of the present District Local Board, Engineer, to the Board's service, from the Bombay Government, Public Works Department, where his services have been transferred for one year in the first instance and confirmation thereafter. In the latter case, the selected candidate will have chances of confirmation in the Board's service and benefit of the Board's contributory Provident Fund Scheme thereafter provided his work and conduct are thoroughly satisfactory.

Only those who have passed the B. E. Examination of the Bombay University or any corresponding examination and have actual experience of the execution of road and building works for at least one year need apply to the undersigned before 10th January 1945 stating age, caste, native place and the minimum salary expected with full particulars of qualifications and experience enclosing testimonials, if any.

G. D. JADHAV,
Chairman,
Committee of Management,
District Local Board, Surat.
District Local Board Office,
Surat, 12th December, 1944.
1522

GOVERNMENT PHOTO REGISTRY OFFICE, POONA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts, at the Government Photo Registry Office, Poona:—

(1) Head Clerk (Grade Rs. 85-5/2-95).
(2) Store-keeper (Grade Rs. 46-5/2-80).
(3) Photo Registrars (Grade Rs. 50-3-92).
(4) Clerks (Grade Rs. 25-5/2-55).
(5) Photographer (Grade Rs. 40-5/2-75-5-100).
(6) Assistant Photographer (Grade Rs. 40-2-60).
(7) Senior Technical Assistants (Grade Rs. 30-2-50).
(8) Junior Technical Assistants (Grade Rs. 20-1-30).

Plus dearness allowance. In case of No. 4 a personal pay of Rs. 15/- is also admissible.

2. Only graduates need apply for the Photo Registrars' posts The minimum educational qualification for (1), (2) and (4) is Matriculation. Candidates knowing typing will be preferred. For post No. (2) knowledge of Bookkeeping and Accountancy is essential. For the Head Clerk's post persons having previous office and accounting experience will be given preference

3. The minimum educational qualification for (5), (6), (7) and (8) is English V standard. Candidates with knowledge of photography and studio experience will be preferred.

4. The applicants should not be more than 25 years (23 years in the case of Intermediate and Backward Classes). This will be relaxed in the case of those that are already in Government service (but they must apply through the Head of the Department).

5. The applications should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 6th January 1945.

M. C. TRIVEDI,
Manager.
Govt. Photo Registry Office and Photographic Expert to Govt.
Poona.
1515

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED upto 5-1-1945, by the undersigned for a work costing nearly Rs. 12 Lakhs near Nagpur.

Details regarding the nature of the work and conditions of tender etc. can be obtained from the office of the undersigned by application in person or by duly authorised agent.

P. V. ABRAHAM,
Executive Engineer,
Central Division, Central P.W.D.,
Old Assembly Rest House,
Nagpur (C. P.).
1483

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Overseers under the Special Officer (Electric Grid), Bombay, in the scale of Rs. 70-5-110-10-250 (Graduates to start on Rs. 120) plus dearness allowance admissible.

Higher starting pay within the above scale may be allowed to well qualified candidates, subject to the proviso that they will not be eligible for further increments in the scale without Government sanction.

Candidates should possess a University degree in Civil Engineering or a Diploma in Civil Engineering of a recognised Institute. Subsequent practical experience in Civil Engineering will be considered an advantage.

Applications giving full particulars regarding age, domicile, caste and sub-caste, academic qualifications and practical experience, etc., should reach the Special Officer (Bombay Electric Grid), Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 8th January, 1945.
(1480)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Superintendent for a certified School to be newly started at Malsiras in Sholapur District. The scale of the post is Rs. 75-5-135—E.B.-15/2-180.

(1) The applicant should have passed at least the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University or its equivalent from any other University. Preference will be given to Graduates.
(2) He should be over 22 years of age and possess good personality and good physique. He should be something of an athlete or an all round sportsman able to play and teach both Indian and English games.
(3) Administrative experience in the management of an institution will be counted as an additional qualification.
(4) The applicant should have had some experience in dealing with boys.

Applicants should give CLEARLY their full name, address, date of birth, religion, caste, with subcaste, native place with district. Application should reach the undersigned on or before 2-1-1945.

A. K. KHAN,
Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay Province, Poona.
1481

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Rationing Inspectors. Only men having (1) aptitude for outdoor work, (2) good physique, and (3) a Bachelor's degree or, in the case of Matriculates, possessing two years' trade or Government service experience need apply. The pay scale is Rs. 100-5-125 plus conveyance allowance (Rs. 12-8-0) and dearness allowance (Rs. 18-0-0 at present).

Particulars regarding age, domicile, community, qualifications and experience should be clearly given in the application, and it should also be stated whether the applicant served before under Government or elsewhere and, if so, how long and in what capacity.

Applications from those belonging to Intermediate or Backward Classes will be given preference.

Apply to: Khan Sahib R. K. Joshi, Assistant Controller of Rationing, Royal Institute of Science Building, Fort, Bombay.
1183

NOTICE TO BOMBAY REGIONAL MOTOR OWNERS

OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, residing in the Bombay Region are informed that the third quarter of the financial year 1944-1945 of the Motor Vehicle Tax ends on 31-12-1944. All owners, who have paid the Tax upto 31-12-44 should therefore pay or remit now to the Motor Vehicles & Taxation Departments, Gymnasium Road, off Cruickshank Road, Bombay, further Tax for the last quarter of the financial year 1944-1945, so that it may be credited on or before 15-1-1945. Payments will be accepted on any working day between 10-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. and on Saturdays between 10-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M.

Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Dy. Commissioner of Police, Motor Vehicles and Taxation, Bombay, or the Executive Officer, Regional Transport Authority, Bombay. When tax is paid by cheque, the Tax tokens and the Registration certificates will be issued only after the cheques are encashed by the Bank. Any delay in payment of Tax due to any irregularity or otherwise will render the owner or the person in possession of the vehicle liable to a penalty. Third-party cheques will not be accepted.

Owners of motor vehicles bearing extra-provincial or state registration marks should note that the 15 days of grace period does not apply to them, and that the Tax due should be paid on or before the expiry of the Tax Token if any issued to them and in the case of new arrivals, a report of arrival should be submitted to the nearest Registering Authority within seven days of the date of entering the Province.

Motor owners are further informed that under Rule 26 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Rules 1940, non-use intimation should be sent so as to reach this office on or before 31-12-1944, the date of expiry of the period upto which the tax has been paid.

(Sd.) E. SHEEHY,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
M. V. & Taxation, Bombay.
Motor Vehicles & Taxation Department,
Gymnasium Road, off Cruickshank Road,
BOMBAY.
(1524)

NOTICE

WANTED A MEDICAL OFFICER (L. C. P. S.) for Red Cross Travelling Dispensary at Limbdi, District Panch Mahals. Pay Rs. 50-2-60 p.m. plus Dearness allowance Rs. 14 p.m. and permanent travelling allowance Rs. 25 p.m. Private practice allowed. The above place is a village with about 4,000 population Apply to the Honorary Secretary Indian Red Cross Society, Godhra.
1521

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A PUBLIC AUCTION SALE will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th December, 1944 at M. T. Breakdown Depot, Nasik Road, commencing at 2 p.m. when Ford, Chevrolet and other M. T. Parts and Accessories will be offered for sale. List of materials available for disposal may be obtained either from Messrs. Esoofally & Co., Government Auctioneers, 3/4 Sadar Bazar, Deolali or from the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Bombay. The material to be auctioned can be viewed at site by previous arrangement with the Officer-in-charge, M. T. Breakdown Depot Nasik Road.

Conditions governing the Sale will be announced by the Government Auctioneer prior to the auction sale.
1518

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULALI KAMRUDDIN KHAMBATI, of Bombay, Bohra Muslim Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermenticned property to our client. Any person having any claim against or to the said property of whatsoever kind is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece of Sanadi land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, at the Junction of Bapty Road, Grant Road and Duncan Road near 'Khara Talao' in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring Forty-four square yards according to the Rent Roll in the Collector's Records but Forty-five and one upon ninths square yards on actual measurement and bearing Collector's New No. 11169, New Survey No. 5670, Cadastral Survey No. 4075 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal 'C' Ward No. 7966 and present Street Nos. 134 and 141 of Bapty Road and Grant Road and bounded as follows: on the East by Road of Two Tanks; on the West by Gunaji Lingooji Vanjara, on the North by Grant Road, and on the South by Ocmer Khadi Sewer Road.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1944.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1520)

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SARDAR VINAYAK DHUNDIRAJ BIWALKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Karim Chambers, 40-44, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Girgaum Back Road now called Vithalbhai Patel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,200 Square Yards or thereabouts being the rear portion of the property abutting in the Girgaum Back Road and known as "Angre-wadi" having an access to the Sandhurst Road and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 58, 61, 214, 242 and 542, New Nos. 535, 599, 1655, 1790 and 2641, Old Survey Nos. 4, 5, 27 and 28, New Survey Nos. 7411, 7412 and part of 7413 and Cadastral Survey No. 631 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos. 1602 to 1604(1), 1604(2) 1604(3), 1605(3 & 4), 1605(5), 1605(6), 1605(7) and 1606, and Street Nos. 160E, 160F, 160F, 160K, 160J, 160G, 160H and 160J respectively and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Messrs. Mulji Sikka & Co. on or towards the West by the property formerly of Pandit Vishnu Digambar and now of Lalji Dayal, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bai Tarabai Vithaldas, partly by the property of Messrs. Anandilal Poddar & Co., partly by the Sandhurst Road, partly by the property of Vaijnath Chaturbhuj, and partly by the property of Manmohandas Tribhowandas and on or towards the South by the remaining property that is the front portion of the Vendors' property known as Angrewadi.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1944.

M. V. GOKHALE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(1503)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ZULEKHABAI, widow of Hassan Khan Cassum Khan, AHMED KHAN HASSAN KHAN, Bai ZUBEIDABAI and KHAIRUNNISA, daughters of the said Hassan Khan Cassam Khan, the last three named being minors by their mother and duly appointed guardian the said Zulekhabai widow of Hassan Khan have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all claims and encumbrances. All persons having any claim or any nature whatsoever in respect of the said property should inform the undersigned at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 127, New No. 1011, Old Survey No. 78 and New Survey No. 2|8|8187; 2 8188, Cadastral Survey No. 613 part of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3483, Street No. 66 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jiwanji Rustomji, on or towards the West by the said property, secondly described below and on or towards the North by the Sonapur Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ismail Haji Hasham.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 1010, Old Survey No. 78, New Survey No. 8189, C. S. No. 613 of Bhuleshwar Division (Part) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 3484 and Street No. 68 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property firstly described hereinabove, on or towards the West by the house of Dhanjibhai Byramji Cooper, on or towards the North by the Old Sonapur Lane and on or towards the South by the house of Dharma Kolt.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1944.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1495

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM MAHOMED SHAIKH ABDULLA and NOORBI by their guardian Bai Rehematbai of Bombay Sunni Muslim Inhabitant have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim, interest or demand whatsoever against in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, inheritance, dower, pre-emption, mortgage, lien, lease, sub-lease, underlease, charges, wakf, trusts, easement, maintenance, share, possession or otherwise, howsoever, in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the aforesaid sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, howsoever, and the same (if any) shall be deemed as waived or abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Tenure (but redeemed from the payment of ground rent) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon all which premises are situated at Grant Road Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 378 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 39 and 396, New Nos. 13542, B|13900, Old Survey Nos. 167-162. New Survey Nos. 6996 and 1-B|6995 and Cadastral Survey No. 64 (the correct C. S. No. is 65) of Tardeo Division and formerly assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "E" Ward No. 2353 (2) and Street Nos. 339A and now under "D" Ward No. 4011, Old Street No. 339A, New Street Nos. 54B and 54C and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of Cursetji Dhanjibhai Rana, on the West by the property of Boman Merwan Irani, on the North by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna now belonging to Mr. J.-S. Dias and on the South by the property known as Bridge View.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1944.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1514

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ROSA MARY LUIS has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to her, free from encumbrances the under mentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way or inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Vacant land or ground, situate at Old Parbhadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4590 sq. yds. but according to the Cadastral Survey Register 4724 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under, New Survey Nos. 1|1662 and 2|1661, Cadastral Survey No. 41 of Mahim Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 2584, 2586, 2587(1), 2587(2) and 2588(1) and Street Nos. 72B, 76 C, 52 and 52A and 53.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1944.

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1493)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TYEBJI ABDUL HUSEIN RESHAMWALA and EBRAHIM ABDULHUSEIN RESHAMWALA have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any claim whatsoever against the said property are hereby required to notify in writing the same to the undersigned at their Office at 134, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of publication hereof, failing which such claim or claims, if any, shall be considered as waived and sale completed without any regard for the same.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land admeasuring 219-8|9 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the West side of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Rent Roll No. 7154, Old Nos. 3067-4950, New No. 9986, Old Survey Nos. 922-922 and New Survey No. 4360 and Cadastral Survey No. 3697 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7214, Old Street Nos. 132, 11 to 17 and New Street Nos. 88-90 Chimna Butcher Street.

INAYATALI & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(1494)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AIMAI DINSHAW KHAJOTIA and BACHUBAI JEHANGIR UMRIGAR, the former of Bombay and the latter of Calcutta Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim of any sort against the said property are requested to notify the same in writing to the undersigned within 14 days. In default the claim, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and sale completed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, Tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the South side of GOWALIA TANK ROAD, ALSO KNOWN AS CUMBALLA HILL, Bombay, admeasuring 413 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 675, New No. 3031, Old Survey No. 33, New Survey No. 7149, Cadastral Survey No. 4600 of Malbar and Cumballa Hill Division and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2943 (4), Street No. 153, Gowalia Tank Road.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1944.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Lentin Chambers,
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
1519

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY BARIA, DHUNMAI, wife of the said Rustomjee Dadabhoy Baria, GOOL KEKIE P. PARUCK and BANOOBAI NANABHOY BANAJI, all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants the present Trustees of the Deed of Settlement dated 30th March, 1932, made between the said Rustomjee Dadabhoy Baria as Settlor and himself and others of the other part have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date of publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land with the building thereon situate at Chinch Bunder Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 380 square yards and forming part of a larger piece of land admeasuring 761 sq. yards and bearing Collector's New Nos. 6570, 6571, 6572, 6573 A|6573 and 6574 and New Survey Nos. 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, and 2666 and Cadastral Survey No. 924 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 1064-85 and 1086 @ 1063(2) Street Nos. 29 and 31, 6-14, 15, 16 and 17.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1944.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1509)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. LAKHMICHAND DHANAJI and SANKALCHAND POMAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim of any sort against the said property are requested to notify the same in writing to the undersigned within 10 days. In default the claim, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and sale completed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at RIPON ROAD CROSS LANE, admeasuring about 445 (Four hundred forty five) Square Yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1582, Cadastral Survey No. 2|1517, Byculla Division and Municipal Nos. E Ward No. 3751|52, Street Nos. 3-4, Ripon Road Cross Lane.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1944.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Lentin Chambers,
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
1496

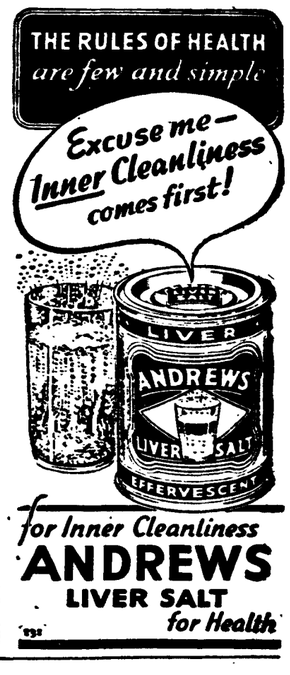
AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND ATTRACTIVE JEWELLERY

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on Friday 29th December 1944 at 3 p.m. (N. S. T.) at their sale room a few lots of valuable jewellery comprising Diamond Emerald & Rubies set necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, rings and other articles.

On view from 3 p.m to 5 p.m. on the 28th instant.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
123, Medows Street, Bombay.



for Inner Cleanliness
ANDREWS
LIVER SALT
for Health

SWAMI KEDAR NATH, M.A.

Late Principal, Dayanand Ayurveda College, Lahore, formerly Professor of Chemistry, B. N. College, Patna, has got very efficacious medicines (of Ayurveda, from Sadhus and those of his own researches on Himalayan herbs aided by spiritual power) for Cancer, T. B., Insanity, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Bloodpressure, Intestinal Ulcer, Leprosy, Leucoderma, Asthma, Tonsilitis, Piles, Gout, Rheumatism, Women's ills, Eye diseases etc. Please write to or see SWAMIJI in his Ashram at Matri Kutir, Radha Kanta Road, Puri (Orissa).

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